FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1851. [NO. 1762.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

ACADEMY.

THE Stockholders of the Bladen Academy are requested to meet at Elizabeth Town at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday the 22d inst.

J. I. McREE, Sec'y.

Elizabeth Town, March 1. 61-2w

NOTICE.

ROBERT JOHNSON has been duly authorized to settle all accounts upon the Books of the Henrietta Steamboat Company that remained unsettled previous to the 1st Jan'y 1851. And all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call upon the said Johnson and settle without further delay.

G. DEMING, Pres't H. S. B. Co.

Feb. 26, 1851. 61-3w

Cutlery and Guns.

FIELD & LANGSTROTH,
(Successors to Rogers Brothers & Co.)
IMPORTERS,
166 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE on hand a very full stock of CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., including the lowest priced as well as the finest makes.

Also, a fine assortment of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE AND SADDLERY, all of which will be offered to buyers or put up to order at the very lowest prices. An examination solicited.

Feb. 25. 61-13w

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscribers will let, to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Lumberton, Robeson County, on the 24th inst., the contract for building a FEMALE ACADEMY and TEMPERANCE HALL, in the town of Lumberton.—The House is to be forty-five feet long and twenty five feet wide. The lower story an open Hall, without partitions. The upper story will have one partition, so as to form an ante-room to the Hall. The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person, on application to either of the subscribers. The Contractor will be required to give bond and security for the performance of the work. The payments will be made to suit the convenience of the Contractor. Further particulars will be made known on the day of letting.

BENJ. FREEMAN,
REUBEN KING,
WILL. McNEILL,
Commissioners.

March 1, 1851. 61-2w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Meeting at Finche's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC MEETING will take place at Finche's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the Construction of the "*Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road*" are invited to attend.

Fayetteville, March 3. 61

Cumberland County, N. C., March 3, 1851.

THE Subscriber having on the 3d day of March 1851, taken letters of administration according to Law, on the estate of John L. Parker, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law for that purpose—otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will please to make payment immediately. E. J. LILLY.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of March, inst., at the store lately occupied by J. L. Parker, dec'd, all the goods belonging to his estate, consisting of DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. Also, the Household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles, belonging to said estate.

Terms, six months' credit for approved notes, payable at Bank.

E. J. LILLY, Adm'r.

March 3. 61-ts

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2¼ by 3¼, for Plough Beams. Address

H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.

March 3, 1851. 61tf

$50 REWARD.—I will give Fifty Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the villains who broke into my Blacksmith Shop on Monday night the 3d inst., and cut open and thereby destroyed the Smith's bellows.

The scoundrels wore narrow and high-heeled boots or shoes, I suppose, from the tracks made.

J. S DUNN.

March 4, 1851. 61tf

LOST OR MISLAID,

The following Notes of hand, viz:

ONE Note made by Samuel Bracey and Jacob Alford, for forty-nine dollars, given 14th October, 1841, nine months credit, and a Judgment attached thereto.

Also, one Note made by Jacob Alford, of same or near the same date, for seventeen dollars, with a credit of one dollar.

Also, one Note made by Arch'd McLean, 9th December, 1847, for sixty-two dollars and odd cents, twelve months credit.

Also, one Note made by Duncan McCormick and Wiley Alford, 9th December, 1847, for forty dollars and forty-three cents, twelve months credit, with a credit of twenty dollars some time last Summer.

☞ I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes, or makers of said Notes to pay them to any person but myself.

NEIL McCORMICK.

Harlleesville, S. C., Marion Dist., Feb. 24, 1851. 61-3w

I certify the above to be true according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NEIL McCORMICK.

Sworn to this before me. Witness,
JAS. C. McKELLAR, J. P.

ENCOURAGE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE!

Ploughs, Ploughs, Ploughs, at wholesale and retail.

Also, Rag Irons, Carriage Racks, Friction Rollers, and Spindles, for saw and grist Mills, together with CASTINGS of all descriptions.

H. G. HALL.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1851. 61-tf

MACKEREL, No. 1, 2 and 3.—A few bbls. and half bbls. just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 3. 61-3w

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual Spring Stock of *Groceries*, and an extensive Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware,

to which we ask the attention of persons wanting to purchase. Orders executed promptly.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 3. 61-3w

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

Howell & Brothers,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
207 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE.

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants and others to the extensive assortment of new style PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., which they are now receiving from their manufactory, embracing Fine Satin Parlor, Entry and Chamber Paper, Oak Papers, Statues, GOLD AND VELVET PAPERS, with a large assortment of low priced Paper.

Yard wide Window Paper in great variety.

☞ A call solicited.

Feb'y 21, 1851. 60-6w

ARMSTRONG & CATOR,

JOBBERS IN
Ribbons, Millinery, and Straw Goods,
No. 175 Baltimore Street,
(Sixth door East of Light Street,)
BALTIMORE, Md.,

OFFER to the Trade a large stock of Bonnet, Cap, Belt and Plain RIBBONS; Bonnet Materials, and Millinery Goods generally.

STRAW BONNETS.

American Straws, consigned by and purchased from the Manufacturers, in large quantities. Also, English and French Bonnets in every variety, on usual terms at lowest prices.

Feb. 18, 1851. 60-3w

THOMAS J. MORISEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his residence from Sampson County, to Lumberton, Robeson County, and will practice in the Counties of Sampson, Bladen, Richmond, and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb. 22, 1851. 60-6w

Copartnership Notice.

AREY & SHEMWELL would take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that they have associated with them, in business, Mr. JAMES R. McDONALD, (late of Salisbury;) and the business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

Arey & Shemwell return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Mr. McDonald would respectfully solicit his friends and acquaintances to give him a call.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1851. 60-6w

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand four-horse WAGON, with body, feed trough, and cover, ready for the road. It is suitable for a plantation or hauling from the River. It will be sold a bargain.

Apply to JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Feb. 19, 1851. 60-3w

VALUABLE LAND for Sale,

IN SIGHT OF TOWN.

210 ACRES, 30 acres of which is under fence and in fine order for farming. It produces well both corn, hay, potatoes, &c.—Three-fourths of the tract is flat bottom land, and a large part of it well wooded with pine, oak, &c. About 26 acres are sand hills, beautifully situated for building, as a man may stand on any part and see every house in the business part of the town, from the U. S. Arsenal to the River. This land is bounded on the West by the Charleston Road, and runs parallel with the surveyed route of the Southern Plank Road and within a few rods of it for one whole line.

I will sell it on a time of 4, 8, and 12 months, for approved notes, bearing interest after 4 months.

I also have about 140,000 BRICK, which I would be glad to exchange for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber and he will show the land.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Feb. 21, 1851. 60-3w

LOST.

A NOTE for $130, given by J. & W. L. McGary as agents of Cape Fear Steamboat Company to G. L. Dudly, dated Jan. 1st, 1849, payable one year after date. Said note was handed to me by Alfred Martin about the 12th January to present for collection. All persons are forewarned from trading for it.

T. C. WORTH.

Wilmington, Feb'y 20. 60-6w

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum:

Carpenters' Work.

For Flooring, including plank, nails, and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors, including frames, sashes, hanging, and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window Frames, exclusive of caps and sills.—The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per square.

Roof, including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per square.

Stairs, including materials. Price per square.

Masons' Work.

Door Sills and Caps, per superficial foot of rough stone. The price per foot. Window Sills and Caps, of rough stone. The price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.

Bonds with approved security will be required of Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Sec'y of Com.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851. 60-3w

TO BUILDERS.

ON Saturday, the 22d of March next, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of a Presbyterian Church at Gilchrist's Bridge, on Lumber River, the dimensions 68 by 40 feet, and to be plastered and painted. The work all to be done in workmanlike manner, and of the best materials. For further particulars, apply to either of the building committee, Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

A. T. McEACHERN,
ALEX. GRAHAM,
D. JOHNSON,
A. McLAUCHLIN,
J. GILCHRIST.

Feb'y 22, 1851. 60-3w

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

A Printing Establishment for Sale.

"THE TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR," published in this town, is now defunct; and we, as Trustees, offer the establishment for sale. The press and types and furniture are here and in good condition, and we would give a great bargain in the sale of them.

Early applications are invited.

J. M. BEASLEY.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's *Hartford* Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

NEW BOOKS.

IK. Marvel's Reveries of a Bachelor; The Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Memoirs of Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Gold; Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; Formulæ for Constructing Rail Roads; Harper's Magazine; International do. for February; together with a variety of School Books. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 24, 1851.

Spring Goods---1851.

H. BRANSON & SON are now receiving and offer for sale—

50 bags Coffee; 10 bbls. Granulated Sugar; 1 box Loaf Sugar; 20 bbls. Refined Sugar; 5 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 25 hhds. Molasses; 500 sacks Salt; 100 bags Table Salt; 2500 lbs. Cheese; 3 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 75 kegs Nails; Blister, German and Cast Steel; Breast, Trace and Log Chains; Long and short handle Fry Pans; Long and short handle Spades; Shovels and Manure Forks; Mineral Knob Locks and Latches; Stock and Pad Locks; Door and Window Latches and Fasteners; Coat and Cloak Hooks; 1000 lbs. Hooks and Hinges, assorted; Butt Hinges and Screws; Curry Combs; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Claw and Shoe Hammers; Hatchets, all sizes; Augurs and Chisels; 20 dozen Steel Hoes; all sizes; 16 dozen Turpentine, Timber and Chopping Axes. Also, the largest assortment of Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives that we ever offered.

A general assortment of Hollow-Ware; Blacksmith Tools, in setts; 2000 pairs Shoes, various kinds.

Yellow and variegated Soap, Harrison's Ink, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Starch, Ground Pepper and Ginger, Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Scythe and Grass Blades, Sole Leather, Glass and Putty, Painted Pails, Brooms, Manilla and Cotton Rope. Also, a general assortment of CROCKERY.

75 bbls. Superfine and Cross Flour, in store.

Expected by next Boat,

25 bbls. "Howard Street" Flour,
25 do pure "Genessee Family" ditto,

And a great many other goods too tedious to mention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-6w

Monongahela Rye Whiskey.

WE have just received 25 bbls. superior Old Rye Whiskey. COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-4w

Notice to Pensioners.—The subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of Pensions, and remit as directed.

Printed Blanks furnished to such as desire them, free of charge.

Will also attend to the procuring Bounty Land Warrants.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1851. 60-3w

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

at the old stand, formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy, to a nine passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59-tf

A Country Seat and Negroes for Sale.

PROSPECT HILL, adjoining the Town of Pittsborough, formerly the residence of John Henderson, dec'd, will be offered for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY the 19th of March, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. The place contains 127½ acres of land, which lies well for cultivation; it is pleasantly situated in sight of Pittsborough, where there are Churches, and Schools, &c.

There is a dwelling house with various outbuildings, a good spring, and the land is bounded on the East by a rivulet.

—ALSO—

A five-acre lot South of the above place and adjoining Mr. London's residence, covered with trees, affording a beautiful site for building.

At the same time several likely Negroes, young men and women, will be offered for sale, on a credit of 12 months. Purchasers to give bond with two approved securities.

For further particulars, application may be made to the subscriber at Pittsborough.

GREEN WOMACK.

Feb'y 11, 1851. 59-4w

Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools.

FEBRUARY 11, 1851.

THE Chairman for the last year reported a Statement of the number of Children in the County, as far as could be ascertained from the Returns to the Board for the year 1850 and the previous years.

Also a Statement of the amounts due to and due by the Districts;—which Statements were confirmed by the Board and directed to be entered on the Minutes.

The number of Children in the County, as stated, is about 4300; and on this statement the calculation of the apportionment is made, which will give 108 apportionments of 40 Children each.

The amounts are as follows,—due to and by Districts, to which must be added the apportionments of this year, (1851):—

Balances of the School Fund, Feb. 11, 1851.

Nos.	Due by the Fund.	Due to the Fund.
2.	$27 00	
5.	4 00	
7.	8 00	
10.		$0 40
12.	30 00	
13.	44 50	
15.	81 00	
16.	31 00	
17.	12 00	
18.	20 00	
19.	7 04	
20.	20 00	
27.	137 00	
28.	90 00	
30.	16 00	
32.	80 00	
33.	58 50	
35.	29 00	
46.	40 00	
49.		32 00
58.	40 00	
60.	137 00	
61.	40 00	
64 & 65.	12 00	
66.	81 00	
68.	18 19	
69.		10 33
72.	22 00	

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board pay to the Districts the sums which may be due, and retain the amounts which they may owe.

The payments to be made when satisfactory evidence is produced that the Schools in the Districts have been taught for a period which may entitle them to the amounts due to them respectively.

Resolved, That notice be given that the Board will not retain on hand the balances due to the Districts longer than the meeting in Jan'y 1852.

Resolved, That the ratio for the year 1851 be $25 for 40 Children, and that the Chairman pay no District more than two ratios, nor less than one.

The Board appointed the following School Committees for 1851:—

District No. 1—A H Dewar, Wm Seaborn, T W Spence.
2—Jesse Mathews, Jesse Morgan, Stephen Pegram.
3—A W Betts, John Spence, Wiley Sexton.
4—Calvin Smith, Zachariah Cofield, Jr., Kimbrel Jones.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, William Sexton.
6—William Williams, William Gardner, William K Hockaday.
7—John McKay, D W Massie, Henry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, Thomas Johnson, R J Norris.
10—William Stewart, James Hodges, Furney Tart.
11—Jona Wood, Isaac Taylor, Henry Pope.
12—Daniel McDonald, John R Taylor, Angus McLellan.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie.
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, Dugald McPhail, Jno McPhail.
15—Farq'd Armstrong, Ezekiel King, John Murphy, Jr.
16—Joshua Taylor, James Guy, Geo McKay.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C Wright.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex'r Maxwell.
19—John Cade, John Williford, Malcom McMillan.
20—William Cade, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E Averitt.
22—Joseph Downing, Jonathan Carter, Valentine Downing.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—Alexander McLennan, John Bell, Henry R King.
25—G T King, H Wright, John Wood.
26—Benjamin Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—Henry Elliott, Jno. Elliott, Rev E McNair.
28—Alex'r Walker, John McNeill, Jr, W L Williams.
29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.
30—Alex'r D McLean, John L Atkins, Major Neill McLean.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, William Wade.
32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jona Holley.
33—Malcom McKay, James Senter, Albert Holloman.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Lashley.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Malcom Black.
36—Robert Nordon, Wm McDugald, Alex'r McPhail.
37—Daniel McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—James S Harrington, Archibald McLean, Hector McNeill.
39—Duncan McLean, Jr, Malcom Dove, Angus Cameron.
40—Allen Buie, A J Cameron, Riley Brock.
41—Archibald McCollum, Robert Smith, Neill McLeod.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Archibald Patterson.
43—Alex'r Campbell, Arch'd G Ray, Allen McDougald.
44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—William McDiarmid, Angus McLeod, Neill Lamon.
46—John McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archibald Ray.
48—Charles Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, John Ray.
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, Wm Biggs.
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Arthur Davis, Neill G McNeill, John McDonald.
56—Alfred Jackson, C B Tyson, Nathan Williamson.
57—Malcom McDonald, Jesse Ellis, Duncan Shaw.
58—James G Cook, Egbert Hall, Charles E McIver.
59—Archibald McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—James Baker, W J Anderson, James W Strange.
61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden.
62 & 63—Joseph Arey, Thos J Johnson, John P Leonard.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robert McKinnon, David Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—W H Partin, John Adams, Edwin Adams.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.
71—L D Cameron, Samuel Cameron, Daniel Smith.
72—D Buie, Foster Mason, D Cornbow.
73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parish.

The law requires that the School Committees return to the Chairman, in one month after their appointment, a list of the Children in the Districts.

The following Districts have made no returns:
No. 46—None since 1848.
No. 60—No return since 1847.
Nos. 15, 27, 30—None since 1845.
Nos. 5, 9, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 50, 54, 55, 68—None since 1849.

Ordered, that the proceedings be published by the Chairman for a month in both of the Town papers.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
Chairman of the Board.

Each Committee, if they will take the trouble to call, or send by their Teacher, will be furnished with a copy of a newspaper containing this Report. E. L. W.

Cannon's Line of Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,

Corinthian, *Susan Cannon,*
Virginia Griffith, *Palestine,*
Gazelle, *Geo. W. Robinson.*

Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.

JOHN W. CANNON, Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

J. & D. McRAE, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

ALMANACKS.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Farmers' and Planters', and of Turner's Almanacks, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 17.

1851.

Spring Importations of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

RIELY & PENDLETON,
277 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

HAVE received by recent arrivals of Steamers and Packets, a large and general variety of **FRESH SPRING GOODS**, and take this method of respectfully inviting their friends, and Merchants generally from the South and West, visiting the city, to call and examine their extensive assortment, which is complete in every department, and which they are enabled to offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Orders promptly executed with care.

Their Stock partly consists as follows:—

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Stripe Jagellos, a new and beautiful article.
Silk Stripe Sylvanians, do do do.
Silk Barege de Laines.
Wool Barege de Laines.
9-8 French Lapet Embroidered Muslin Lawns, neat styles.
Organdy, Fancy and Mourning Lawns, medium and fine qualities.
Foulard Canton Silks, new designs.
Printed and Embroidered Muslins, newest styles.
Canton Cloths; Cotton and Silk Warp, for mourning.
Linen and Silk Glace Lustres.
Plain and Striped Chambry Ginghams.
Heavy Earlston Ginghams, new patterns.
French and Scotch Plaid, new patterns.
Mousseline de Laines, plain and printed.
Colored and White Spotted Swiss Muslin.
English Mourning and Fancy Prints.
Hoyle's Purple and Fancy Prints.
American Prints, in great variety.
Turkey Red Chintz, 3-4 and 4-4 plain & printed.
Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
4-4 Cotton Embossed, white and col'd Moreens, a new article for Ladies' Skirts.
French and English Paper Cambrics.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

CLOTHS.—Biolley, Nicolai, and other manufactures, black and fancy colors.
CASSIMERES.—French, English and American Black and Fancy, latest styles.
Italian Cloths and Cashmeretts; Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
Silk Striped Ribbed Coating, a new article.
Monterey Cords, black and colored.
Gambrooms, plain and plaid, linen and woollen.
Gambrooms, a new article of heavy Cotton Plaids.
White and Brown Linen Drills.
Fancy Mixed and Plaid Drills.
Farmers' Extra Heavy Drills.
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Colored Queen's Cloth.
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Drap D'Ete, bl'k and colored.
2-4 and 6-4 Woollen Tweeds, plain and fancy mixed.
Merinos Cassimeres, all colors.
Summer Cloths, black & col'd, plain & twilled.
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, a general assortm't.

LINEN GOODS.

4-4 Irish Linens, in whole or half pieces, all qualities, consisting of Grey's, Richardson's, and other makes.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Irish, Barnsly, and Scotch Linen Sheetings, of the best makes.
3-4 and 4-4 Bird's Eye Diaper, Huchaback Towelling, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diaper, Damask and Double Damask Table Cloths, all qualities and sizes; also in the piece.
Bleached Linen Dowlas.
Brown, White and Black Hollands.
Bleached and Brown Canvass Paddings & Ducks.

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, all widths.
Cotton Osnaburgs, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 twilled and plain.
TICKS—Amoskeag, Methuen, Hamilton, Eagle, Bristol, &c.
Brown, Bleached and Blue Drills.
Penitentiary Plaids and Stripes.
Oliver's and Dickey's Plaids and Stripes.
Apron and Shirting Checks.
Hickory Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes.
Cotton Pantaloons Stuffs, a large assortment.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Bandannas.
Silk Pongees.
Silk Choppas.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Flag do.
Madras do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambrics, Jaconets, Bishop's Lawn.
Check Muslins.
Stripe Muslins.
Book Muslins.
Embroidered Window Curtains, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sewing Silk.
Spool Cotton.
Patent Thread.
Skein Cotton.
Gum Suspenders, &c.

RIELY & PENDLETON.

Feb'y 12, 1851. 59-2m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1850.

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

A YANKEE GIRL AT THE SOUTH.

FROM A VOLUME OF "MIS-SENT LETTERS."

MOUNT MORIAH, N. C., Jan. 20, 1851.

To ZIMRI POMFHRET, near Canaan, Connecticut—

Dear Zimri:—You know I was forwarded with letters from our old schoolmistress, to her friends in the North State, and father found an acquaintance going within thirty miles of the very place I was directed to,—who promised to take good care of me, and put me in the way of reaching my destination safely, with all my baggage.

It is pretty rough travelling in North Carolina at this season of the year, although they say the roads are sometimes very good. But you should see what they call a *rail* road—made by stretching *fence rails* across the muddy places! The real railroad to Raleigh—which is a very handsome town—has more broken iron laying in the middle of the road than on the rail track, so when it snows a little, and they can't see the track, they have to give up till there comes a thaw!

I found the people very kind to me, and ever ready to do anything they could do for my comfort. At first, it made me very uneasy to see so many black people about, and to have them waiting on me, but the slaves are so cheerful and fat, and laugh and go in and out so pleasant, that I am getting quite used to them.

Don't you recollect, Zimri, the old temperance-lecturer used to tell us how wrong it was to use any ardent spirits, "even in a *moderate* way!" and how wrong it was "to hold men and women in a state of servitude." Well! I used to think I understood him well enough to home, but since I have been here I am beginning to think he could never have seen what I have seen since I left Connecticut.

About the middle of the afternoon of the last day's ride, as we were jolting along a big road in a two-horse stage, we stopped to change the mail at a farmer's house, who had a blacksmith shop. A dear old lady came up to me, very kindly, as I was sitting by the fire, to ask me if I would take a "sweetened dram!" I was very much surprised, and told her "I belonged to the temperance society." She said "there were a good many of their folks belonged, too, but they all liked good peach brandy and honey when the weather was cold, and may be I had better take a little!" I excused myself very gravely; but, Zimri, the post-master, the stage passengers, and the stage-driver, all drank the mixture, and I never saw better behaved people at home! The poor mistress came again to offer me some she had mixed for herself, and when I again refused, she drank it off very quietly, and then poured some more brandy upon the honey that was left in the tumbler, and called a great big white-toothed black hostler to her, and gave him the glass. He took off his hat, drank down the liquor at one gulp, scraped his foot on the floor, and went laughing to the door saying—"That dram most takes the frost out my fingers, Missis!" The old lady quietly remarked, "that the *black ones* did not care for the honey as much as the liquor, and that such weather was mighty hard on *them!*"

Just as we were going to start, after changing horses for the last time, a grey-haired, ruddy-complexioned, cheerful old gentleman, came in, stamping the snow from his feet. Everybody saluted him by the name of "Doctor," and seemed glad to see him. I heard him joking with the hostler as he came in, and he had a laugh with the landlady as he crossed the bar-room. He proved to be an old acquaintance of the gentleman in whose charge I was, and as soon as he heard where I was going to keep school, he said "it was out of my way to go any farther in the stage; that he was going to the Mount in a day or two, and would drive me up, and that he would take me home to tell *them* the news, and learn me to eat corn bread."

So, before I had time to say any thing about it, my trunks were directed to be forwarded in the proper direction by another line of stages. The Doctor told me "to leave out *what duds* would last me a week!" I saw the stage drive away, and after a hearty pull at the brandy and honey, my new friend, the Doctor, handed me into a handsome chaise, and his little active pony was pulling us at a rapid rate through a light snow, which reminded me of home, among the hills of Connecticut.

After an hour's drive through woods and clearings, we came to a large brick house, standing in a fine grove of old forest trees, with an old-fashioned looking porch, reaching up to the second story. A dog barked and ran to the gate, and after him half a dozen children of different ages, principally girls.

The old gentleman hallooed and laughed as he drove in, and told them who I was and where I was going, before I got out: so that by the time they had shaken hands all round with me, I began to think I was among some friends I had seen before. My things were put away, I was seated before a brisk wood fire, and everybody was talking, laughing, asking or answering questions; and explanations were made from time to time, so that I was made to know all and feel at home.

By candle-light we sat down to an excellent and substantial supper, and the negroes who waited on us seemed quite as much pleased to see me and hear me talk as the young girls were. I told them about our sleighing frolics and quilting matches; and they talked to me about barbecues, pic-nics, balls, and singing schools—the old doctor now and then joining in heartily. His wife, a quiet, nice little lady, did not say much, but seemed to enjoy the fun, and was very attentive to me, and asked about "my folks," and when we got seated together near the fire, after supper, she told me all about the family I was going to teach for, and said how pleasantly I would "find myself fixed among them."

I spent three days very agreeably before the Doctor's business allowed him to drive me to Mount Moriah, and in all that time I did not seem at all in the way of anybody, but took part as naturally in all that was going forward as if I had lived all my days on the plantation.

The old gentleman showed me his colts, his pigs, his sheep, and his cattle. He was very kind to the little negroes who toddled after him to be patted on the head, or talk to him, and all about him seemed fat, cheerful, and contented. I heard him several times reprove his servants for neglects, but he did so kindly, and they listened respectfully. I never had any idea of slavery before—that is certain! They don't *push* their servants near so much as they do in New England, and I was surprised to hear how independent the negroes talked to their master and mistress about work they were set to, as if they all had the *same* interest in it. They lived on a mill road, and a great many boys passed by the house on mules or horses, and with ox-carts with corn and wheat, whistling, shouting, and singing, as if they had nothing else to do.

Well, very early one cloudy morning, after breakfast, by candle-light, the Doctor and I started for school. It was quite warm at first, but after a while the wind rose, and we were glad to put on our cloaks, the road rising to a higher country as we advanced, and we could see some distant mountains. The Doctor said "he was upon hand at breakfast," after he had drank a cup of coffee, and I saw one of his daughters send an open flat flasket, covered with a white towel, to be put under the seat of the chaise, and I heard a servant told "not to forget a bundle of oats for the pony."

The country was thinly settled, but we met a great many large wagons with 5 or 6 horses, hauling bales of cotton to market, in South Carolina. The doctor spoke to everybody he met, white and black, without exception, as he passed them, and sometimes, when he thought the pony wanted breathing, he pulled up, and talked awhile to any stranger he met on the road. A great many of the white men belonging to the wagons were on foot, while fat, sleek faced, sturdy-looking negroes, sat in saddles and drove the horses. They answered very cheerfully all the questions put to them about the roads, the crops, the markets, and the health of the country; and the negroes seemed as quick as their masters, when any jokes were going on. Some of the people we met offered drink to the Doctor, but he said "it was too early for him."

When we got over half-way—about noon—the doctor said "he thought we had better rest awhile, and take *a check*, as he began to feel hungry, and thought the pony would like a bite, too," so he drove into the woods, by the side of the big road, where a large pine tree had been cut down, and the trunk was lying by the stump, just as it had fallen. The doctor said "he supposed it had been cut down by the wagoners, to camp by, and it would just answer our purpose." He first unreined the pony, and placed a large sheaf of unthreshed oats before him. He then pulled out a basket, containing broiled partridges, ham, beef, corn-bread, biscuit, minced pies, and *pumpkin* pudding—only to think! Then he uncovered a clean tumbler, a small bottle of water—for we had to travel a ridge road all the way, without any water for a horse—and lastly there was a bottle of brandy punch, which he very politely offered to me the first thing! I told him I drank nothing but water, so he said "there would be the more punch for him!" He ate very moderately, and drank his bottle very slowly, and enjoyed the meal very much, especially the pudding, which he said "was put up for me!" although he relished it too. He told me I had better walk on to warm my feet, and offered to stop at some house for that purpose. But I found a brisk walk answered, and the docter waited a little while, till the pony had finished his oats.

In the evening we arrived at a fine large farm house, with ample piazzas, and in excellent condition, neatly painted, and fenced in, and surrounded by a beautiful grove of young forest trees, and an ample and neatly cultivated garden. A short gentleman in spectacles came out with his hands full of papers and letters, which he said he had just received from the mail. He welcomed us both very heartily, and then pulling a little ivory whistle from his pocket, blew a shrill call, upon which a negro boy came running up, looking into his master's face, who said, making a motion with his hand, "Charley, take the Doctor's horse!" He then showed us into the house, talking all the time. Here, again, I found a pleasant, quiet-looking lady, and a whole houseful of girls, who welcomed me very kindly; and I am now so used to their manner, that I never think how I am dressed, or what I shall say, but just go on exactly as if I was at home in New England. Our host, after sitting a little while, said to the Doctor—"Now, old gentleman, I will have to leave you to take care of yourself, for I am very busy; but before I go will you walk out and *look at the poultry?*" The Doctor smiled, and said he would. I thought this strange for a busy man, and enquired if they had any particular kinds, and told them what large fowls and large prices "the poultry fever" had caused in our State. The girls laughed right out, and the mother seemed very much entertained also, by my observation, and told me that the invitation her husband had given the Doctor was to take a little brandy toddy after his ride, in the next room! I had a great notion to have a litte fun with the Doctor when he came back, but when he did so, he took a chair, very gravely, by the eldest young lady, and began to question her about the writings of the Rev. Sidney Smith he had lent her; and I forgot about the poultry till there were some more persons called out to look at them the next day, and then it seemed to be an old thing!

But, Zimri, if ever you come South, you be careful how they use *cant* phrases to you, for the people have a great deal of fun in them, which you must not be surprised at, or they will think you are "as green as corn fodder!" On this plantation there are nearly a hundred negroes, and I was surprised to hear they belonged to different congregations; some are Presbyterians and some are Methodists, and I heard one of the young ladies say, that in the busy season her father had sent three large wagon loads of negroes, with their wives and children, to a distant camp-meeting, with provisions for themselves and twenty mules, for nearly three days. What do you think of that? Their father, they said, was not a member of any church, and their mother is a Presbyterian; and there is a large church and school-house about a mile from them, which they go to, and the minister intends to send his children to me.

Some years ago, the gentleman at whose house I am, bought a large plantation adjoining his own, and found, after he had paid for it, that the title included the land upon which were the large Presbyterian church, school-house, and grave-yard, as the original proprietor had never executed a deed for them! This was immediately done, by his order, and he made a gift of the land, including the buildings and grave-yard, to the congregation. He says I may keep school at the school-house, near the meeting-house, or he will fix me up one nearer home; but he thinks I had better walk to the school-house, as the road is good, because that situation will better accommodate his neighbors! I am only to have fifteen scholars in all, and he says "I will have to switch the little fellows, but I must not try any of the big girls, or they may whip me!" Did you ever hear such advice! But he is a very kind gentleman.

No more at present from

MAG. POMPHRET.

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

REMARKS OF MR. HAUGHTON,

In reply to the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard's Speech of Dec. 31, 1850, and in opposition to the doctrine of Secession.

MR. SPEAKER: The Senator from Pasquotank, (Mr. Shepard,) has quoted the opinion of Mr. Madison in his report on the Resolutions of '98, to the effect that consolidation tends to monarchy, and then insists that those who oppose his theory, are, in effect, advocating a doctrine that will swallow up the rights of the State in those of the General Government. Now, sir, permit me to tell the Senator, that there are no consolidationists here, or elsewhere in North Carolina. I know no Senator on this floor, and I know and desire to know no man in North Carolina, who is willing or desirous to sacrifice or surrender the honor and interests of the State to the General Government, or who is not disposed to assist and maintain that honor, and to support those rights! The Senator now admits, that *Secession is not a Constitutional right.* I desire the Senator to tell me whence then he derives the right, and what sort of a right it is—and I will give way for the Senator's answer, if he will favor me with one. (Here Mr. Shepard stated, that he supposed that he had spoken so distinctly that there could be no mistaking his meaning, but that he would state it again—he meant that it was an *original, inherent right.*) Then, said Mr. H., the Senator has come to the very position virtually for which I contended, when I had the honor to address the Senate some days since on this subject. I then insisted, that the right to resist oppression was an inherent, a natural right—which was independent of all Constitutional rights; that every people had this inalienable right, which never had, and never COULD be SURRENDERED. Now, sir, what is the gentleman's *present* position—does *he* not now contend for the same right, an *inherent, original right?*—But the gentleman says we are disputing about *words;* it seems so, indeed, for he derives secession from an original, inherent right in a people to resist oppression, and *I* derive the right of revolution from the very same *source*. But he is contending for secession, and I for the right of revolution, and being derived from the same source, secession is revolution.

But the Senator says, in reply to the remarks of my friend from Guilford, (Mr. Gilmer,) and myself, that we are coming to him, and that we are now together.—In one respect, I agree with the Senator; we are together, but he will excuse me for saying, *he* has come to us and not we to him. Yes, sir, the Senator with one bound has *abandoned*, as I understand it, his former position in his first speech, and taken a position on *our* platform, and is now fighting by our side. Why, sir, I and every Senator, I doubt not, heard with amazement, the declaration of the gentleman, that secession was not a Constitutional right, and that he never thought that it was. If, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman had said so in his first speech, he would have saved me the labor and the Senate the trouble of listening to me, while for more than an hour, I was endeavoring to answer what I understood to be the position of the Senator, that he was advocating this doctrine as a Constitutional remedy. Sir, was it not a little unkind, a little ungenerous in him, to allow me to misunderstand him so egregiously, and in *his presence* to treat his remarks as meaning one thing, while he meant something entirely *different*. The Senator was kind enough to say, that my friend (Mr. Gilmer,) and myself, had very *confused ideas* upon Constitutional questions. Now, as the gentleman has declared that he was not contending for what he considered a Constitutional right, I certainly shall not pretend to impeach or doubt the correctness of the statement; but the gentleman will pardon me for saying, that HE has unfortunately conveyed *his ideas* in so CONFUSED a manner as to induce me, and I doubt not every one who heard or has read his speech to conclude, that he meant the very reverse of what he says he did. So surprised was I, Mr. Chairman, at the gentleman's declaration, and so cautious was I not to misunderstand him, that I not only resorted to his speech and the report of the Minority signed by him, for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion, but, sir, I took the precaution to inquire of some of the most intelligent members of the Senate and others who had heard or read the Senator's speech, what they understood to be the position of the gentleman in his *first speech;* and, sir, I received but one response, "we understood Mr. Shepard as maintaining that *secession* was a *Constitutional remedy.*" And, sir, I appeal to every member of this Senate, if such was not the general, the UNIVERSAL opinion—and to show that this opinion was not unauthorised, let me call the attention of the Senate to the speech of the gentleman, and to the report of the Minority. On the 10th page of the gentleman's *first* speech, after quoting a passage from the speech of Mr. Webster in reply to Mr. Hayne, the Senator uses this language: "I will, however, trouble the Senate a little farther on this second resolution, (which asserts the right of secession,) in vindication of the *intention* and *meaning* of those who *formed* and *adopted* the Constitution of the United States." Now, why refer to the intention and meaning of those who formed and adopted that instrument, unless to show some connection of this doctrine (secession,) with the Constitution of the United States. What, sir, vindicate the *intention* of the *framers* of the *Constitution*, as to an original, inherent right?—What had *that* to do with their intention, their meaning? do we derive our *inherent*, our *original* rights from the Constitution, or the intention of those who formed it?—Sir, suppose that they meant and intended that we should have no original, inherent rights—suppose they had said so, in so many words, would *that* have annihilated them? No, sir, no! In the language of the Declaration of Independence, "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain *unalienable* rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness." Sir, the very terms the gentleman employs, *original, inherent rights*, imply rights existing prior to and independent of the Constitution, or any form of government. But again. The gentleman says in the next sentence: "The 10th article of the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States says, 'the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are *reserved* to the States respectively, or the people.'"

For what purpose was this article introduced? Was it not to show the *authority* for secession? Wherefore go into a long argument and quote authorities to prove an inherent right?

Again. The Senator in commenting upon the speech of Mr. Livingston, in the debate on *nullification*, says, that it "was pronounced by the Washington public, pre-eminently able as a Constitutional argument," and then quotes certain passages from that speech, and remarks, "Here, sir, we see laid down in a few comprehensive words, the *true theory* of our form of government." For what purpose, Mr. Speaker, was this quotation made? Was it not to show that according to our theory of government, secession was recognised as a right? And why allude to Mr. Livingston's argument as pre-eminently an able Constitutional argument, if not for the purpose of showing secession according to that argument, Constitutional? What, sir, a *Constitutional* argument to prove an inherent right!!

But, sir, this is not all—in the Report of the Minority, signed, as before remarked, by the Senator, I find this language: "The Minority believe that the *time* has *arrived*, when it becomes a matter of imperious *necessity*, both for the salvation of the Union, and the correct administration of the General Government, that the States should ascertain distinctly whether they have *any rights*, or whether the 10th section of the Amendments to the Constitution *meant* nothing." The States to *ascertain* whether they have any rights!—What sort of rights, Constitutional or inherent rights? And whence is this important fact to be ascertained? Why, by reference to the 10th sec. of the *Constitution*.

Again. "The *individual* right of resistance to tyranny or revolution, was certainly not all that was *meant* by our complicated theory of Government—if it was, a great deal of useless labor was taken to express a right we enjoy in common with the poorest slave.

Something more then was meant than the *individual*, that is, the "inherent original right" of resistance. Pray what was it? why a *Constitutional right*. If not, it was useless labor, &c., to express a right. Are *inherent* rights expressed! Are they contained in any instrument?

Again. The wise men who framed our Government, were not only lovers of liberty, but they *established certain* checks and balances, &c., and among the chief and most efficient of them were, the RIGHTS RESERVED to the States in their organized communities, as political powers." Are inherent rights established by Government? It is a contradiction in terms.—*Inherent* rights are established or ordained by the Creator—*political* rights by Government.

But again. The right to WITHDRAW from the Union, as a last appeal to the justice and forbearance of other States, the Minority believe, is not only indispensable for the safety of the States, but is in direct conformity with our theory and form of Government, and was so understood and meant by its framers, or else WHY was the tenth amendment attached to the Constitution?" Here we have the right to withdraw from the Union, that is Secession, put distinctly upon the ground, that it was so INTENDED by the FRAMERS of the Constitution; and yet it is not Constitutional, but an "*inherent*" original right.

But I will not trespass upon the time of the Senate, by further references; they all show that the Senator was equally unfortunate in expressing his *ideas*, as he insists my friend (Mr. Gilmer,) and myself were; and had they been less "*confused*," we had not all been led into so egregious an error as to the gentleman's true meaning.

But the gentleman says, we must *first* withdraw and *then* revolutionise; first, we are in danger of suffering the penalties of treason—we will be traitors—and he has given us a definition of revolution from Dr. Johnson, which is, "that revolution is a change or destruction of government."—*See Johnson's Dictionary.*

We must, sir, in order to aim at a correct conclusion upon this important subject, bear continually in mind, that we are speaking of the relations that subsist between the General Government and the State Government. We are not treating of the revolution of the State, but the General Government—I ask then, according to this definition, which the Senator pronounces correct, if North Carolina were to sever the bond that binds her to the Union, would not that be revolution?—Would it not be a change, aye, a destruction of the Government over her so far as any act of her's could make it so? Sir, what does the Senator mean by going out of the Union. Is not, will not this withdrawal be an act of RESISTANCE? It means this and nothing less—a throwing off the control of the general Government, a declaration that her laws shall no *longer operate* within her limits.

Is not this a change or destruction of the Government, as between the State and the general Government? And what is this but revolution? Yet, if we revolutionise, we would be traitors; but secession is revolution; we would still be traitors.

In order to commend his doctrine to the favorable consideration of others, the gentleman declares, that in the exercise of the right of secession, our people will avoid the pains and penalties of treason, and insists that those who resist by revolution, will be in danger of being punished as traitors; and this is the great point of distinction—the peculiar charm of secession, according to the theory of the gentleman. Well, sir, this is a very important consideration I admit, but one I must confess, that is not very complimentary to the patriotism of North Carolinians. What a captivating theory, how beautiful, how *chivalrous*, how wise, how considerate, too, to point out the way by which the laws may be resisted without the danger of the halter—and do gentlemen really believe, that sane men can be lured by any thing of this sort?

Sir, did our ancestors of the revolution act upon such an idea as this—did they stop to count the cost? No, sir, no! they resolved to strike for liberty at *every hazard;* and those who, (if occasion ever demands it,) shall act from different motives, who shall stop to enquire which is the safest, the least dangerous course to resist oppression, will prove themselves "unworthy sons of noble sires."

But the gentleman seems to forget, that he has robbed Secession of this *peculiar* charm, in admitting as he now does, that it is an *unconstitutional remedy.* Now while it was relied upon as a Constitutional remedy, I could very well see that there could be no TREASON in exercising a Constitutional right; although I found it difficult to comprehend, how there could be such a thing as *constitutional* resistance to the Constitution. It is now admitted that it is a natural right; one, says the gentleman, derived from the Creator. Sir, will the gentleman be kind enough to tell us where and how he has discovered, that the limits to the exercise of a natural right are prescribed, and that the *safe*, as well as the *dangerous* mode of exercising it, is defined and clearly pointed out?

Sir, can any thing be more absurd? A natural right in its very terms, supposes an undescribed right, one undefined—how then, if the right itself is undefined, can the mode and manner of its exercise be pointed out? Are they not equally undefined? And yet the gentleman speaks of secession, as if it was a remedy as clearly prescribed as an action of debt, and one which may be resorted to with just as little danger.

Such a theory may do as a *theory*, but you will never get men to carry it out in practice.

What then, is the difference between going out first, and then revolutionising or the reverse. Is not each act revolution?

Sir, what was the Declaration of Independence? Was not that very *act*, that very *declaration*, a revolution? Sir, when on that *memorable* and ever *glorious* day, (4th of July, 1776,) it was proclaimed that the united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, "Free and Independent States," that instant a revolution was effected—the Government of Great Britain was destroyed, and from that day to this, we have been, and I trust in God, ever shall remain, a free and independent people.

And, sir, if not a gun had been fired, if the charge of arms had never been heard, if a drop of blood had not been shed, it would still have been a revolution, bloodless though it might have been. Suppose the people of North Carolina were in the language of the Declaration of Independence, to proclaim in Convention assembled, that they "are absolved from all allegiance" to the General Government, and "that all political connexion between" them and the General Government, "is, and ought to be, *totally dissolved.*" I ask, sir, what would such a declaration amount to? Would not that be a *withdrawal* from the Union, and would not that very act be revolution? If not, what is it? An inherent right to resist, to put an end to the government, and call it by what name you will, it is still a revolution.

The gentleman in the course of his remarks, says that the Senator from Guilford, (Mr. Gilmer) and I, are Lawyers, that we are accustomed to read *British* laws, and as from our reading, we learn that the British Parliament is omnipotent; he concludes that we regard the American Congress equally so. Now, sir, I can't perceive for what purpose this allusion to us as Lawyers, is made; I would be doing the position and the courteous bearing of the gentleman, injustice, perhaps, in supposing that it was done to pander to popular prejudices, but if such was his purpose, I can tell the gentleman, that he has failed of his aim. Such appeals can, I am proud to say, have no effect in the Senate of North Carolina, whatever they may elsewhere. (Hon. Mr. Shepard interposed, and stated that he had made the remark in no offensive sense; all he meant was, "that Lawyers from their habit of reading British laws, were generally too apt to go for a strong government, and have their minds warped by the theory of the British Government, in regard to the Parliament.) Mr. H. continued. The Senator, Mr. Speaker, is himself a Lawyer, he is a member of that honorable profession, and his explanation amounts to this: he too has been in the habit of reading British laws, but has been more fortunate than other members of that noble profession, has not been "subject to the ills" that they are heirs to, but has been blessed with a clear vision, surrounded by a *purer* atmosphere, than the rest of his brethren; *he* has always read British laws through American spectacles, while the rest of us of the profession have looked through British spectacles. The gentleman must allow me to tell him, however, that he has been less fortunate in his readings of *American* laws and *American* Constitutions—his vision, there, has been a little wandering, a little *confused*, and has led him into *dubious* and *uncertain* paths.

Sir, in conclusion, allow me to tender my sincere thanks to the Senate, for the kind and patient attention with which they have listened to my remarks, and to express the regret that they have not been more worthy of the place and the occasion.

The Tornado at Fayetteville, Tenn.—Loss of Life.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26.

On Monday last, just before day, a terrible storm passed through the town of Fayetteville, Tenn., prostrating about one-half of the entire town and dreadfully mangling the bodies of many persons among the falling ruins of their dwellings.

Among the killed were Mrs. Ransel and child, and a son of A. H. Berry. Mr. Berry is thought to be mortally wounded. A daughter of Mr. Record, Methodist preacher, had her thigh bone broken.—Many others, blacks and white, were more or less injured.

The stores of J. W. Goodrich, McFall & Gillerland, Webb & Smith, Crawford & Maceroy, and Mix were literally demolished. The two Presbyterian churches were also destroyed.

A list is given of 42 persons whose houses were greatly damaged, including the jail, and of 12 slightly.

In addition to those mentioned as killed, the following were seriously hurt: Dr. R. R. McKinney, Mrs. R. R. McKinney, Joel McKinney, C. McKinney, R. McKinney, C. C. McKinney, a daughter of L. S. Stone, Miss Martha McKinney, two sons of J. L. Thompson, two sons of Mr. Rogers, son of R. L. Russell,, M. Gordon, daughter of Mr. Ewens, and many others.

"*Mysterious Knockings.*"—A branch of the mysterious knocking family have recently arrived in this city, (Lowell, Mass.) and, we believe, occasionally given lessons. At least, we recently heard an amusing case of spiritual revelation from them since their arrival. It seems that a party of Democrats and Freesoilers called upon them to ascertain whether Sumner would be elected Senator. Having seated themselves, with long faces, around the table, a communication was immediately opened with the spirit of old Andrew Jackson. The answers were for some time extremely equivocal and unsatisfactory; but the moment the question was put whether Sumner would be elected and whether the Spirit favored it, there was such a succession of rappings as almost to shake the building. The solemn-looking and anxious inquirers around the table could hardly keep their places, and supposing of course that the spirit of Old Hickory would be delighted with the idea of electing a Freesoiler, they immediately called for the alphabet, and, breathlessly waiting for the response, spelt out the following: "*By the Eternal! if you elect him I'll be soon among you again in the flesh.*" This unexpected answer, together with another series of rumbling knockings in every direction so frightened the visiters that they rushed out of the house in great confusion—as though Old Hickory was in truth at their heels.

Lowell Courier.

William the Conqueror introduced into England what was called Troy weight, from Troyes, a town in the province of Champagne. The English were dissatisfied with it, because the pound did not weigh so much as the pound now in use in England. Hence came the term AVOIR DU POISE, which was a medium between the French and the English weight.

FROM THE LINCOLN COURIER.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

As we promised in our last, we give this week the first part of "The Forney papers," which bring to light the names of those of our country, who have done "the State some service" "in times that tried men's souls." Doubtless they are an acceptable offering to our readers.—They are from the pen of Dr. Cyrus L. Hunter, of this county, and were prepared as we suggested in our last, to aid Col. John H. Wheeler in his forth-coming work on the history of our State.

This laudable example of Dr. Hunter, we trust, will be followed by others in the State. In the language of one of our Historians—"The archives of the State, and desks of ancient families, now bury the story of the rise and progress of the State of North Carolina. Ignorance and wickedness may misrepresent the character of her History, if efforts are not made to break away the darkness that surrounds it."

A late writer, not a native or resident of North Carolina (Rev. Wm. H. Foote) who has examined with laudable care our ecclesiastical History, in his work (Sketches of North Carolina, page 83,) says: "Men will not be fully able to understand North Carolina, till they have opened the treasures of History, and become familiar with the doings of her sons, previous to the Revolution, during that painful struggle, and the succeeding years of prosperity. Then will North Carolina be respected as she is known."

This, the work of Col. Wheeler will accomplish. He has been engaged for years in collecting materials, as the able report of the Committee on the Library in our last Legislature states, and he has procured from officers of the Board of Trade, in London, many original documents never published, and many rare and valuable works on her early history. He has carefully compiled from our archives of State at Raleigh, which has been tendered to him by a resolution of the last Legislature, much valuable information, and has been greatly aided by the assurance of friends of the State (as Dr. Hunter) in various parts of the same. In his name, and in the name of patriotism, as his work is soon to go to the press, we call upon every patriotic son of North Carolina to contribute any original communication as regards their county, its early history, its distinguished citizens, date of their birth, marriage and deeds—as well as the place and time of their death, so that his work may be as perfect as possible, and worthy of its distinguished subject.

"There are deeds that should not pass away,
And names that must not wither; tho' the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The enslavers and enslaved, their death and birth."

The Press of the State, which has with so laudable a unanimity published, the notice of the work of Col. Wheeler, are respectfully requested to copy this. All communications from individuals can be addressed to Col. Wheeler, at Beattie's Ford, in this county.

The following is taken from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American:

As it has been very much the fashion with the *Union* and other kindred prints to cite the authority of British journals on all questions relating to a modification of the tariff, it may not be out of place to refer to some striking views which are presented in the London *Standard* of the 27th of January, and which have produced some sensation in England. After referring to the most unbecoming reception with which Mr. Lawrence was met on a visit to Manchester in December last, the *Standard* proceeds to expose the policy pursued by the free trade advocates against the interests of the U. States, and to hold up to public view the vile and corrupt agencies which they have enlisted, for the purpose of carrying their designs into effect. But one of the most startling developments which has ever yet been made, is contained in the following passage, which I quote for the benefit of the skeptical and for the information of the public at large.

"We tell the American government and the American people, (says the *Standard*,) and we tell them truly, that very large subscriptions have been, and are at present, going on among our free-traders (London included) to remit to the U. States to buy opposition, (they say they have forty-eight members in Congress at command) to their government, on the proposed judicious alteration in their tariff. We warn them of this. We say nothing of the cause and the men who have recourse to such disgraceful means to gain an end, (is it thus British trade is to be maintained?—has free trade rendered such a course necessary?) nor of the low compliment that they pay to American Democratic intellect, for it is in this particular section of the population that they place confidence to aid them."

Such is the bold and decided language of one of the leading papers of Great Britain; and when taken in connection with other facts which have been recently disclosed in this country, it is well calculated to make a deep impression upon the public mind, and perhaps to explain, in some degree, the extraordinary hostility which has been exhibited towards any change in the tariff. While I am not willing to entertain the belief that any member of Congress could be bribed to pursue the course which has been suggested, the very fact of these subscriptions in England, and the notorious fact of the establishment of a branch of the Free Trade League in N. York, with a reported capital of $200,000, conspire to excite suspicion against the interests which have invoked these extraordinary appliances. For what purpose has this money been raised? Why is it that the Manchester manufacturers subscribe so liberally? Practical men do not give away their money without an object, and there must therefore be some stimulating motive for these liberal appropriations. Ever since the House of Lords paid Mr. Walker the unusual compliment of printing his free-trade Report, there has been a steady and persevering effort among the British manufacturers to establish his theories here by the employment of corrupting influences. They can well afford the expenditure, because every dollar of the investment is a dollar fraudulently abstracted from our revenue by means of false invoices. The subject is worthy of public reflection, and ought to be canvassed in all the approaching elections.

A late traveller among the Ionian Isles says the first thing he met at Athens, was a Greek girl selling 'Morrison's Pills." Had the Pyramids thrown somersets, he would not have been more astonished.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Free population	Slaves	Representative populat'n.	No. of Representatives and fractions.	
Maine,	582,026			6	22,970
New Hampshire,	318,003			3	38,475
Massachusetts,	994,724			10	62,964
Vermont,	314,322			3	34,794
Rhode Island,	147,549			1	54,373
Connecticut,	370,913			3	91,385
New York,	3,098,818			33	24,010
New Jersey,	489,868	52		5	24,019
Pennsylvania,	2,341,204			25	11,804
Ohio,	1,981,940			21	25,244
Indiana,	990,258			10	58,498
Wisconsin,	305,596			3	26,068
Michigan,	397,576			4	24,872
Illinois,	850,000			9	11,416
Iowa,	192,000			2	5,648
California,	200,000			2	13,648
Maryland,	492,661	90,355	546,874	5	80,994
Virginia,	940,000	460,000	1,216,000	13	4,712
North Carolina,	581,342	289,458	749,108	8	3,748
South Carolina,	280,000	350,000	490,000	5	24,120
Georgia,	555,000	365,000	774,000	8	28,592
Florida,	45,000	22,000	58,200	1	
Alabama,	440,000	330,000	638,000	6	78,994
Mississippi,	300,000	320,000	492,000	5	26,120
Louisiana,	250,000	200,000	370,000	3	90,472
Texas,	120,000	50,000	150,000	1	56,824
Arkansas,	150,000	45,000	177,000	1	83,824
Missouri,	590,000	91,547	644,928	6	85,872
Tennessee,	800,000	250,000	950,000	10	18,240
Kentucky,	782,000	211,000	908,600	9	70,016
Delaware,	90,277	2,332	91,676	1	
				222	

ENTIRE POPULATION.

	Free.	Slaves.
Free States,	13,574,797	
Slave States,	6,409,938	3,075,234
District and Territories,	197,985	3,500
	20,182,720	3,078,734

The entire *representative population* is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170.

As the law of 22d May, 1850, determines the number of Representatives at 233, and as but 222 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States eleven having the largest fractions, to each of which is to be assigned a Representative, to make up the entire number.

The States entitled to Representatives for such fractions will most probably be Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky—11.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain, in all, are as follows, viz: Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose, viz: Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New-York 1, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2, Rhode Island 1—10.

The free States gain six members and lose four. The slave States gain four and lose six.

SLAVE CASE EXTRAORDINARY.

In that religo-politico, slave-hating paper in New York, "The Independent," edited by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, he has allowed his prejudices to get him into a tight place, whence he cannot well escape, without getting very generally laughed at by the whole country. The circumstances are given below. Mr. Beecher had penned an article intended to be severer than usual against the "atrocious bargain"—in the course of which he expressed himself as follows:

"We have stated a supposed case. Look at a real one, as the telegraph last week reported it. A woman has lived many years in Cincinnati; has hardly been known to be colored at all; but is claimed by a man from the South as his property:' is sworn to as such, and is carried off to her fate. 'Her price,' it is significantly added, is three thousand dollars.'—And the insatiate lusts of the man who can afford it are to be gratified on this lovely and defenceless woman, under the shelter of the law which our government executes; under the very shadow of the flag which the nation makes honored.

"And we are told to 'be quiet' under this; and she is told that she must not resist! Is there a man on earth, who ever knew the love of a sister, whose blood ever bounded at the kiss of the loved, who does not know that this is false?—who does not know that the right of self-preservation strikes deeper here than the obligation to maintain what is called 'civil order?' Verily, it would seem that the very wires that bore the intelligence to us, must have trembled like a pulse that throbs with horror, under the burden of the news! that every breeze along their course must have howled their contempt for a nation that endures this!"

And now for the cream of the joke:—

"We clip the above, says the Rochester American, from the Independent, a religo Abolition Journal in New York, as a most beautiful instance of misplaced sympathy. The writer, who, by the way, is one of the most eloquent preachers in "the city of churches," has been unable to express his indignation and hate in terms sufficiently strong, when his premises are hypothetical, and he borrows thunder from the 'lightning line,' and has a fair field for eloquent declamation and fine writing.

"It is only necessary to state that the 'Case' so eloquently depicted above, is a Telegraph humbug, the creation of some Western wag, and relates to nothing else than the extradition of Powers' "Greek Slave" to the Southern gentleman who drew it as a prize in the Art Union! Doubtless the howl of joy set up by Abolitionists at the prospect of such a magnificent opportunity for 'Buncombe elocution' will taper off into a most heart-rending diminuendo squeak, when it discovers that this 'lovely and defenceless woman' is as safe under the American flag as if she were double marble."—*Balt. Sun.*

A Secession Convention met in Montgomery, Alabama, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. It was composed of delegates from the various Southern Rights Associations of the State, who numbered about 100. Violent speeches were made and resolutions promising that Alabama will secede if any other State will lead her were adopted. The Governor is requested to convene the Legislature, in order to provide for the elections to the Southern Congress. One member remarked "that he did not wish to see a single fugitive recovered—that he did not wish to see the fugitive slave act enforced, but half of the negroes of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, stolen by the abolitionists, for he wanted disunion."

This same idea was expressed by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, a few days ago. He avowed his regret that the fugitive bill had been passed, for it lessened the chance of disunion!—*Raleigh Times.*

The Clergy of Mexico.—A pamphlet, published in Mexico, states that the income of the clergy of that country amounts to $20,000,000 per annum. They are also in possession of landed property representing an enormous capital. The revenues of the General Government itself are stated not to exceed $6,000,000,

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.—The Patriot states that the exports from Baltimore to foreign ports for the week ending on the 20th ult. were larger than ever before. As to the trade with the South, it says:

"The arrivals from Southern ports for the week have again been numerous, amounting altogether to 16 vessels, viz: 4 from New Orleans, 4 from Charleston, 3 from Savannah, 2 from Wilmington, N. C., 1 from Mobile, 1 from Franklin, La., and 1 from Attakapas. These vessels bring 1040 hhds. Sugar, 1110 bbls. Molasses, 1548 bales Cotton, 169 casks and 122 tierces Rice, 1408 bbls. 829 hhds. Pork, 350 bbls. Beef, upwards of 1000 bbls. Lard, besides large quantities of other products of the South and West.

"The trade between Baltimore and her sister cities of the South and South West has recently received a new impetus, and at the present time is much larger than for some years past. A short time since a few schooners sufficed for the carrying trade between Baltimore and Charleston—now, some half dozen regular lines of first class brigs and schooners are unable to meet the wants of the trade, and the owners of the regular lines, although they each despatch a couple of vessels weekly, are compelled to employ transient vessels. This state of things is highly gratifying—inasmuch as our weekly tables of exports show that, while the trade between Baltimore and her Southern neighbors is steadily on the increase, in a like ratio are the exports to foreign ports multiplied. As an evidence of this fact, we need only remark that within the last ten days, three of the largest class ships—the Annapolis, the Flora McDonald, and the Star of the West—have cleared at this port for Liverpool, loaded to their utmost capacity with Breadstuffs and Provisions."

Baltimore and the South.—The Savannah Republican of the 25th ult. states that the splendid new ship A. Cheseborough, which arrived at that port on the previous day from Baltimore, had on board the largest assorted cargo ever conveyed between the two ports, it being of the bulk of over 8,000 barrels. The A. C. will load at Savannah for Liverpool, whence she will return to Baltimore in Mr. H. Mankin's line of Liverpool packets.

Hon. John M. Niles, of Conn., whom the country has heard very little of, lately, has recently attracted public attention to his whereabouts by the enunciation of the following sentiment, in a letter to an anti-Fugitive Slave Law Convention at Portland, Me.:—

"This [Fugitive] law is not only a palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution, but is equally subversive of all the great principles of liberty which a free people should cherish. The duty of the people in respect to an unconstitutional and oppressive law must always be in some measure a question of expediency, depending on the circumstances of the case. *When danger is imminent, and redress cannot be hoped for in any other way, resistance by force is not only justifiable, but a duty.*"

If we are right in our estimate of the patriotism and law-abiding disposition of the people of Connecticut, Democrats as well as Whigs will mark the man who is capable of uttering so atrocious a sentiment as that which we have italicised above. Why, the old French Revolution, in its bloodiest phases, never had a Danton or a Marat to advocate anarchy in a bolder shape than we have it here set forth by one who, in times past, has reaped the benefits of a public confidence Connecticut will take care never to bestow upon him again, we suspect. Independently of the novel and summary process Mr. Niles suggests for a reform of bad laws,—which speaks for itself,—we may say that it is too late to assail the Fugitive Slave Act on the ground of an alleged unconstitutionality. It has been pronounced Constitutional by the best expounders of the Constitution in the land. The law, as it now stands on the statute book, be it understood, is neither more nor less than a means to execute Art. IV. Sec. 2 of the Constitution itself. Nobody better knows this than Mr. Niles himself.

N. Y. Express.

During the renowned "Dorr War," in Rhode Island, a bill was brought in to "organize the army." This aroused from sleep an old man in one corner, who represented a town in the west of the State.

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "I tell you I am decidedly opposed to 'organizing' the army, as you call it. Our fore-fathers fit through the revolution with nothin' but a drum and a fife, and come off *fust-best*, too! I go ag'in 'organs.' They'll be dreadful onhandy things in battle, now I tell you!"

The wisdom of some legislators of the present day, must mark it as an era in legislation. The climax of fame, in this regard, was perhaps reached the other day in the Missouri Legislature, when a member offered a resolution to petition Congress to prohibit steamboats being insured! He intimated that the boats were often blown up for the insurance! The resolution was rejected, but the move had 29 supporters out of 97 who voted.

The secret of success.—What is it?—In this country, among people who are equally protected and encouraged, it lies in the steady pursuit of intelligence, industry, temperance and frugality. So far as outward comfort and competence constitute wealth, there is but a fraction of society who may not possess it, if each will but turn his hand and brain to the vocation for which his instinct and capacity most fit him. If the great fortunes which so dazzle the misjudging poor, be analyzed, they will be found, in nearly ninety-nine of the hundred cases, to have sprung and matured from calm, patient and simple toil—toil which had an endurance and faith behind, and an object and hope before it. So too, with success in whatever man seeks to accomplish. A clown may stumble upon a splendid discovery in art or science; but a fixed general law provides that high achievement shall require profound and ceaseless labor. The price of success, except in isolated cases, is the devotion of one's life. He is a fool who trusts to any dream for possession or advancement, unless he connects with it the prudent exercise of his own energy and judgment. The little spring in the mountain rock, becomes a brook, a wide rolling river, and a part of the fathomless ocean, simply by pushing steadily and bravely forward.—*New Yorker.*

The Bible.—A certain space in the Glass Palace at London has been appropriated to the Bible Society, for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of the Holy Scriptures in one hundred and fifty different languages.

Here is a specimen of "tall writing" in the way of poetry:

"There was a man who came to town,
He followed a keg of molasses down;
The barrel worked, the molasses bu'st,
The man lay scattered in the dust!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1851.

GREAT FRESHET.—The rains of Thursday and Friday last produced a prodigious freshet in the Cape Fear and other streams in this part of the country. The Cape Fear rose upwards of forty feet, reaching within about 10 feet of the Clarendon Bridge at this place, and backing up Cross Creek nearly to the centre of the town. Hundreds of persons visited the banks of the river to gaze on the rushing waters, with their prey of timber, trees, &c. The Northern Stage has been detained for the three last mornings, by inability to cross the ferry. By a telegraphic despatch from Cheraw we learn that the Pee Dee was so deep on the low grounds North of the Bridge that the stage could not cross on Sunday, so that we had no mail from the South yesterday or to-day.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—At the County Court of this county, on Thursday last, a majority of the acting Justices of the Peace of the County being present, the following business was transacted:—

Rates of Taxes Laid.

For County uses, 13 cts. on Real Estate, 24 cts. on Polls. For Poor uses, 9 cts. on Real Estate, 5 cts. on Polls. For Jury uses, 8 cts. on Real Estate, 15 cts. on Polls. For State uses, 6 cts. on Real Estate, 20 cts. on Polls.

Rates of Tolls over Bridges and Ferries, on the Cape Fear River.

For all wagons or carriages drawn by four or more horses,	50 cents.
Drawn by three horses,	40 "
" " two "	30 "
" " one "	20 "
Horse and Rider,	10 "
Loose Horses, each,	5 "
Persons on foot,	2 "
Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,	1 "

At all the other Bridges and Ferries, other than those over the Cape Fear River, as follows:

For all Wagons or Carriages drawn by 2 or 3 horses,	10 cts.
For ditto, drawn by 4 or more,	15
For horse and rider,	5

No Tax was laid for Common Schools for the following year.

Arch'd McLean was appointed County Trustee.

Balance in the hands of the County Trustee, after the Accounts for the last year has been closed, $4494 05.

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Wardens of the Poor, $1287 53.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—RISE OF COTTON.—By a telegraphic despatch from New York, we learn that the Pacific arrived on Saturday, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

Cotton had risen an eighth of a penny. And in New York it has advanced a cent from the lowest point to which it had fallen.

CONGRESS.—The 31st Congress expired by Constitutional limitation on Tuesday last, the 4th of March, at 12 M.

By a List, published in the National Intelligencer, it appears that 47 Acts and 8 Joint Resolutions were passed at this Session.

Of the Acts, 10 are for the usual annual Appropriations; 15 are for the relief of private individuals; 6 relate to land claims, &c. in California, &c.; 4 relate to Oregon and Minesota Territories; 4 are to fix the times of holding U. S. Circuit Courts; 2 to allow interest to States on advances of money for defence; 1 to establish new post routes; 1 to reduce the rates of postage; 1 relating to contested elections; 1 regulating the appraisement of imported merchandize; 1 to found an Asylum for invalid and disabled soldiers of the army; 1 to limit the liability of ship owners, and 1 to abolish what is called the constructive mileage of Senators, (that is, the payment of mileage at called sessions of the Senate, when the Senators do not leave the city between the end of one and the beginning of the other session.)

This is rather a beggarly account, when it is borne in mind that probably five hundred bills were before the two Houses.

Besides the appropriation Bills, which are regarded as a matter of course, only *two* are of any general importance.

1st. The act to reduce the rates of Postage, the provisions of which are thus stated by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:—

It reduces the average rate of postage both upon letters and newspapers nearly one half. The following schedule shows the rates on newspapers under the new law, compared with the old.

NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.

Miles.	Weekly.	Semi-Wk'ly.	Tri-Wk'ly.	More than Tri-Wk'ly.
Under 50 (new bill)	5 cts.	10	15	25
Present rate	12	24	36	48
Over 50—under 300	10	20	30	50
Present rate	13	26	54	108
Over 300—under 1000	15	30	45	75
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 1000—under 2000	20	40	60	100
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 2000—under 4000	25	50	75	125
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 4000	30	60	90	150
Present rate	18	36	54	108

All weekly papers free within the county where they are published. Papers of less than 1½ ounce half these rates, and papers not over 300 square inches, one-fourth these rates

The rates on monthly and semi-monthly newspapers the same, in proportion to the number of sheets issued, as on weekly papers.

The new rate on letters not exceeding half an ounce is three cents prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over three thousand miles, double those rates.

The act goes into operation on the 1st of July next; except the provision authorising the coinage of a three cent piece, which operates immediately.

2d. The act to found an Asylum for disabled soldiers,—a measure of justice which does credit to Congress.

The 8 Joint Resolutions are of no importance.

The great struggle of the session was on the bill making appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors. It appropriated two or three millions of dollars. But "democracy" could not stand an appropriation for so desirable and useful a purpose; and so the bill was talked to death in the Senate, after it had passed the House. There was a decided majority in its favor in the Senate also; but as the Previous Question is not known in that body, a vote could not be had; and after spending Saturday, until midnight, Monday and Monday night, till 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the friends of the bill consented to lay it on the table, for the purpose of passing the appropriation bills, to do which only the time between 4 A. M. and 12 M. was allowed. The most prominent opponents of the River and Harbor bill, who thus spoke against time, were Messrs. Hunter, Foote, Butler, Turney, Bradbury, Davis of Miss., Cass, Soule, Clemens, Houston, and others.

Among the many other bills that failed, was one to make Bounty Land Certificates transferable. At present they are of no use to any but actual settlers. The bill to remedy this defect passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House.

The bill appropriating five millions to pay the claimants for French spoliations was lost in the House, after having passed the Senate. None of the bills appropriating Public Lands, either for rail roads, or for insane asylums, were passed.

The Fortification Bill was rejected in the House.

The two Houses were in session for 25 hours, from 11 A. M. Monday, till 12 M. Tuesday, without intermission, except one of an hour and a half for breakfast by the House. The Senate did not adjourn at all during all that time. It has heretofore been considered that the term of Congress expired at midnight of the 3d of March. But it was very generally admitted on this occasion that the proper termination was the hour for the Inauguration of a new President. Mr. Cass, and some other members, however, refused to act after midnight.

The President and his Cabinet remained in the Capitol all night, and until the two Houses adjourned, for the purpose of signing bills.

Soon after the close of the regular session, the Senate met for the transaction of Executive business, in pursuance of a notice to that effect issued by the President. Eight Senators whose terms had expired and who had been re-elected, were sworn in, as was one new Senator, Mr. Bayard of Delaware.

A committee was appointed to inform the President of their organization, and then the Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

The Senate met on Wednesday, and after some unimportant business, went into secret session.

FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus describes another disreputable scene in the House, at 8 o'clock on Monday night:—

Last Night of Congress.—Galleries and lobbies actually crammed with people. The halls crowded with claimants, each one hoping that he may possibly influence members to pass *his* particular and just claim, but not ten out of the whole number stand the slightest prospect of success.

Another disgraceful fight, or rather a scrimmage on the floor of the House, occurred this evening, between Messrs. Stanly and Clingman, of North Carolina, growing out of Mr. Clingman coming to Mr. Stanly's seat and stating that the latter had misrepresented a speech recently delivered by the former. Mr. Stanly said it was false. Mr. Clingman retorted by calling him a liar. Mr. S. then said that he gave the lie first. Upon which Mr. C. made a blow at Mr. S. and caught him by the neck, which was pretty severely scratched. Mr. Stanly then attempted to strike Mr. Clingman, when the parties were separated.

Great confusion prevailed for a few moments, but which was promptly and efficiently quelled by the Speaker, who I will say *en passant* is one of the most able Speakers that ever presided over such a noisy body as the members of the House of Representatives. I understand that it is the intention of Mr. Cobb to retire from Congress at the close of the present session. I trust not, for men like him are very much wanted in our national legislature, for there are few more attentive to the public interest than himself.

During the night discussion of the River and Harbor bill, a scene occurred between Messrs. Cass and Ewing. Mr. Cass had offered a proviso forbidding the expenditure of any of the money appropriated for these purposes until there was a surplus in the Treasury above all appropriations. He withdrew the amendment to enable Mr. Berrien to make a motion. Soon afterwards Mr. Bradbury presented the same amendment.

Mr. Ewing said the amendment was a most ingeniously devised plan to defeat the bill. He desired the country to understand that a Senator professing to be a friend of the bill had presented this amendment, and hold him to the responsibility.

Mr. Cass said he was willing to bear all his proper share of responsibility, but he did not offer the amendment.

Mr. Ewing—The amendment was prepared by the Senator from Michigan, and there is no doubt of its paternity. There was not so much "noise and confusion" but what the author would be held responsible.

Mr. Cass—There is not so much "noise and confusion" here but what a Senator can demand facts to be stated correctly.

Mr. Ewing—I did state them correctly.

The Chair—Order, order.

Mr Cass—You did not.

Chair—Order, order.

Mr. Ewing—I did, sir.

The Chair—The Senator from Ohio will take his seat.

Mr. Cass had no desire to avoid the responsibility of voting for this amendment, but he did not offer the amendment. He would have offered it, but it passed from his hands.

Mr. Ewing followed in opposition to the amendment; it would defeat this bill or any other bill to which it might be attached.

The amendment was rejected, 29 to 29.

Except this, there seems to have been no exhibition of bad temper in the Senate.

Congress appropriated $335,500 to various public works in Washington City, of which $200,000 is for building an east wing to the Patent office.

Mr. Benton has been dangerously ill with the Small Pox, which is said to be extensively prevalent in Washington. He is recovering. He was not in the Senate for a week or two before the close of the session,—with which closed his public career, probably forever.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. WEBSTER.—In our last we gave the material parts of the debate on the allegations against Mr. Webster's integrity, made by Mr. Allen, an abolition member from Massachusetts. A day or two after that debate, Mr. Julian, another abolition member, from Indiana, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas it is important to the wise and pure administration of the Government that its high officers and functionaries should be free from undue influence of any persons representing particular classes or interests in the State;

And whereas it is especially important that venality in such officers, under whatever form or disguise it may assume, should be rebuked by the representatives of the people;

And whereas a member of this House has, upon his personal responsibility, charged that the present Secretary of State, before his acceptance of said office, did enter into an arrangement with certain capitalists in an Eastern city, by which a large sum of money was agreed to be paid to him as an inducement to take upon himself that office, the said arrangement having been suggested and proposed by the said Secretary;

And whereas the said member has also declared his belief that in fulfillment of said arrangement a large sum of money, supposed to be between forty and fifty thousand dollars, has been *paid to said* Secretary by certain persons in the cities of Boston and New York: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of this House be appointed to investigate said charge, and report thereon, with power to take testimony and send for persons and papers.

The motion came up for decision on Saturday, two days before the close of the session.

Mr. Stanly desired to know whether the resolution provided when the committee should meet—on to morrow (Sunday) or Monday morning?

The speaker replied that the resolution made no provision when the committee should meet.

Mr. Stanly. It is worse than ridiculous to waste valuable time. The member from Indiana knows there can be no investigation at this session, and he wants none.

Mr. Caldwell, of North Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The speaker stated that the motion was not in order pending a motion to suspend the rules.

The question was then taken on the motion to suspend, and it was decided in the negative 119 to 35. The following are those who voted for the motion:

Yeas—Messrs. Albertson, Allen, Bingham, Booth, Brisbin, Wm. J. Brown, Cable, Carter, Cleveland, Daniel, Danner, Dimmick, Durkee, Fitch, Gerry, Giddings, Gilbert, Harlan, Howe, Hunter, A. Johnson, Julian, Littlefield, Horace Mann, Job Mann, McLanahan, Morris, Orr, Parker, Penn, Phelps, Potter, Robinson, Sweetser, Wentworth—35.

Among these are all the prominent abolitionists, and some of the most ultra Locofocos. Of the former are Allen, Durkee, Giddings, Julian, Horace Mann, Potter, Sweetser, Wentworth, &c. Of the latter, Wm. J. Brown, Daniel (of N. C.) A. Johnson, &c.

Of the other North Carolina members, Messrs. Ashe, Caldwell, Clingman, Deberry, Outlaw, Stanly, and Venable, voted against the motion. Mr. Shepperd absent.

Mr. Schenck (who voted in the affirmative) changed his vote to the negative. He said that he thought the resolution ought to pass; that it was due to Mr. Webster it should; and he was advised that Mr. Webster not only did not shrink from, but preferred investigation, if the House thought the charges deserving such action. But the very decided vote against suspending the rules was, perhaps, as much proof as need be asked of the general contempt of the House for the movement.

And so ended that matter.

It is evident that the imputation has grown altogether out of the patriotic course of Mr. Webster at the first session of the late Congress, on the slavery question. He contributed more than any other man to the peaceful settlement of that great and dangerous question. He stood up for the right, regardless of local considerations. He sacrificed himself at home, for the salvation of his country. He thus incurred the undying hate of the "higher law" party. And it is one of the noblest triumphs of a life full of instances of the triumph of intellect and patriotism over folly and fanaticism. Patriots every where, but especially in the South, will regard this miserable attempt of the abolitionists to sully his reputation as giving Mr. Webster a new claim to their confidence and respect.

The National Intelligencer says,—

"What a deplorable spirit is it not that would seek to sully and pull down a name which sheds lustre on its country throughout the world to gratify a mere party enmity! What encouragement is it to devote one's whole life to the public service, with aims so large, so national, so honorable as those which have marked the long and bright career of the Secretary of State, to be at the end of forty years' service thus "hawked at;" in a matter, too, which, so much of it as, if true, would, fully understood, be honorable alike to all concerned in it? We are truly glad that the House of Representatives on Saturday signally manifested its sense of the assault by the overwhelming vote it gave against the motion for an inquiry into a matter thus obtruded upon its attention."

THE GREAT SHOE MART.—Our Southern merchants are in the habit of buying immense quantities of Shoes made in Lynn, Mass., and many of our Southern people are shod in those Lynn shoes. Shoe making is almost the sole business of Lynn, and the Southern people their best customers.

Now let us see what the people of Lynn are doing about Southern rights. The N. Y. Express says:—

A Model Mayor!—Anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting, at Lynn.—An "indignation meeting" against the Fugitive Slave Law was held at Lynn, (Mass.) on Saturday evening last. The Chief Magistrate of the town—Mayor Hood—presided, and made a speech full of gems fit to make a coronet for him as King of the Woolly Heads—Among other things, he said "he considered the law unjust, inhuman, and not fit to be obeyed." He solemnly pledged himself never to lift a finger in the work of returning a fellow man to Slavery; neither would he use his official power to protect Slave catchers.

A series of strong resolutions were passed, one of which is as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of Lynn, being free themselves, will never assist in enslaving others.

Is it not high time that Southern people made their own shoes?

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following extract from a letter from a valued friend in South Carolina contains some striking views of the future destiny of the country and of the Southern States. With a protest against the sentiment that a separation of the South from the North "begins to be desirable", we take the liberty of making the extract public, and of commending it to the attention of our readers:—

"The late election went off very quietly here, as it did in other parts of the State. Though it seems to have resulted in the triumph of the immediate secession party, I am still of opinion that should the Convention ever assemble, a more moderate course will be pursued than is advocated by the most strenuous at present. It is difficult to see what course can be followed other than to wait for the co-operation of more States. To recede altogether from the determination to withdraw from the Union, and settle down again in pacific acquiescence, is what no one who knows the character of this people can suppose will be done,—that is, if such a determination is the prevailing sentiment of the State. To secede alone from the Union, with no prospect of being joined soon by other States, is a step so obviously suicidal, that it is difficult to believe that a community governed by the principles of ordinary prudence will do that. Such a step would most effectually restrain and coerce the institution of slavery so far as South Carolina is concerned. As a separate nation, with no power to enlarge her borders in any direction, she would have no outlet for her surplus slaves. The natural increase being of itself a cause adequate to the ruin of the State, the introduction of negroes from neighboring States would be prohibited, and this would lead to prohibitory measures in those States as regarded the importation of slaves from South Carolina. So by this step the institution would soon be ruined here. I am inclined to believe that time will effect what is so much desired by this State, and what I confess begins to be desirable—the formation of a separate Southern Confederacy. This nation must be broken by its own weight in the course of time, and if so, it is natural to suppose that the dislocated parts will cohere again in new political arrangements according to the attraction of kindred institutions and interests. In the government of this world, Providence seems to have appointed a short term of existence to individuals, in order more effectually to control mankind. With the increased and increasing facilities for propagating mischief, what evil might not a wicked man do in these times could he live even five hundred years! For the same reason He seems to have decreed that national existence should also be short, that nations may be more efficiently controlled, and made to subserve His purposes. He seems to have provided that after a nation has attained to a certain stage of prosperity, of power and numbers, it shall decline and break up by its own gravity. The British Empire has, in conformity with this arrangement, begun to be dissolved. The American Revolution detached a large fragment, Canada is loosened and almost ready to fall off, and in due time the whole will be broken up and re-arranged. Our nation now numbers nearly twenty-five millions. In one hundred years it will number four hundred millions; but when in the world has there ever been a nation so multitudinous as that? It would fall to pieces before that time simply by its own weight, did no other causes operate. But other causes are operating, chief among which is a difference of institutions and consequently a difference of interests. So that we may expect that the unexampled rapidity with which our population is increasing, aided by the dissimilarity of institutions, will effect its dislocation at no distant day. When this takes place, of course the various parts will, in accordance with the universal laws of attraction and repulsion, attract or repel each other as there may be likeness or unlikeness. Those that are congenial in their institutions and tempers and interests, and similar in their geographical relations, will come together, and so several nations will be formed. The Southern States we may naturally expect will be one of these new nations. We have only to wait then the certain operation of natural causes, to bring about the change that is desired. If attempted now, war and bloodshedding might be the consequence.—Time will effect it more peaceably."

The notice of a marriage in Marlborough District, S. C. lacks two requisites to procure its insertion. It has no responsible name attached to it, and the postage was unpaid.

THE BENEFIT OF RAILROADS.

The Wheeling Times says that "land along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Virginia, has increased on the average 300 per cent., and the amount of land now being prepared for cultivation is greater than ever cultivated before."

This is certainly a most extraordinary effect of rail roads. We have often heard that the *value* of land was increased by them, but never before that the land itself was increased 300 per cent.

TRADE WITH BALTIMORE.—It affords us much pleasure to notice the evidences of the rapidly increasing trade between Baltimore and the South. Within a few days past we have had an opportunity of seeing many North Carolina Merchants returning from the North. Some of them, we learn, went no farther North than Baltimore, finding that they could there purchase advantageously all the goods which they required.—Others purchased their light goods in New York, but found it to their advantage to return to Baltimore to buy Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Such facts are gratifying. They afford conclusive evidence that the true method of putting down agitation at the North will be generally adopted. Let our people build up our own cities. A little encouragement will soon render them able to compete successfully with the Northern cities. A little less bluster, and a little more action in the right way, will soon render us independent of that "terrible despotism" under which the disunionists delight to say that "we are groaning."

PLANK ROAD PROJECT.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal, from Lumberton, calls upon the people of Wilmington to help build a Plank Road from Lumberton to Dunham's Landing, on the Cape Fear, a distance of 15 miles, estimated to cost $15,000. The object is thus stated by the writer:—

"A road of this kind would make Lumberton quite a commercial little place, for merchants could then stop all the valuable trade that now goes through to Fayetteville. Because the merchants of Lumberton could then give Fayetteville prices for all the farmers' produce, and sell the farmers iron, salt, molasses, and every other article at Fayetteville prices, if not a little cheaper. This would make a great revolution in the trade of this part of the country, and would certainly benefit Wilmington greatly, because all our trade would pour directly into her port."

A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.—George Bruce, Type Founder of New York, has offered a premium of $1000 for the invention of a Printing Press which, costing not more than $500, will print five hundred sheets of the size of the Observer in an hour, whilst the cost of working it shall not be more than that of the present press, which prints 250 in an hour. The inventor to retain his patent right.

Some years ago, in looking through the extensive establishment of Mr. Hoe, the great inventor of Power Presses, and admiring his genius which had contrived machines to print 10,000 sheets in an hour, we urged him to give attention to this idea of Mr. Bruce's. The power presses now in use are too costly and complicated for the country printing offices, and would be of little value if they were not, for they would be employed only an hour each week. But a press such as Mr. Bruce describes would sell all over the world.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whigs of Philadelphia held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the 27th ult. They adopted resolutions approving of the Compromise measures, and expressed a determination to support them. They also instructed their Representatives in the Legislature to vote for the repeal of all laws now in existence, which at all interfered with the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

We are authorized to announce Wm. S. Ashe a candidate for election to the 32d Congress; subject, of course, to the action of a democratic convention, should the democratic party conclude to hold one.—*North Carolinian.*

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—In Kent county, Maryland, on the evening of the 27th ult. nearly a whole family were murdered by three unknown men, for some cause utterly unknown. Mr. Cosden was shot from the yard, through the window. The three villains then beat down the door with their guns, entered and shot and stabbed Mrs. Cosden and shot Mrs. Cosden's sister. One of them then went up stairs and shot Miss Webster, Mrs. C's sister, who was sick in bed. Another of the men went to the kitchen and shot the negro woman. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Cosden are all dead, and the other two are supposed to be mortally wounded. The men made their escape.—They were not known, and took nothing away, so that robbery was not their object. The Governor has offered $1000 reward, and the citizens have held meetings and offered rewards.

Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

Progress of the Great Work.—In a casual conversation with the President of the Central Rail Road Board, who has returned from a tour on the western end of the route, we were happy to learn that the surveys along the whole line are in rapid progress towards completion; and we judge from the remarks elicited—though we cannot make the statement 'by authority'—that the entire route will be ready for the letting of contracts by April next. The several corps of engineers have been going ahead in the performance of their duties with praiseworthy fidelity and despatch in spite of the "all sorts of weather" of the past winter. Gov. Morehead speaks in most encouraging terms—calculated to infuse a hopeful and confident spirit in all the friends of the Great Improvement and of the vital interests of North Carolina consequent thereon. Since the signal failure of the enemies of the Road in the Legislature, we have seen nothing to injure its prospects. The *people* have its success at heart.—The exercise of a *steady will* and *unflagging energy* on the part of those directly interested in the Company are only necessary to speedy success. The *wind work* is done;—let the *head-work* and the *bone-work* go ahead with the same zeal and alacrity, and the speedy accomplishment of the magnificent object is secure.—*Greensbo' Patriot.*

Another Present to Hon. Daniel Webster.—A spanking pair of grey horses arrived at Baltimore, on their way to Washington, as a present to Mr. Webster.—They are really splendid animals, and with the stylish coach he has recently received, will make a beautiful turn out.

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO; Grace Aguilar's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; David Copperfield; Scenes in Mississippi; Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; Coleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Mellville; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of Lady Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books, etc. Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
March 11 1851.

WANTED,
100 BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.

FOR SALE,
A few Quarter and Half Bbls. Extra Large No. 1 MACKEREL—warranted large and fat.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, March 11. 62-3t

WIGS AND SCALPS.

TO those destitute of that great ornament, a good head of Hair, and those whose Hair is falling, Dr. Quirk, the Rejuvenator, deems it only necessary to say that he has made arrangements to visit Fayetteville on or by Monday the 17th inst., when he will be prepared to remedy defective Heads, or cure diseases of the Head, and restore the Hair of those inclined to baldness. A certain remedy is now offered for the defective or diseased Heads, if applied to on his arrival, which will be published. Stop cannot exceed 4 or 5 days.
THOMAS QUIRK.
March 11. 3t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

In pursuance of a notice, a number of our fellow-citizens, most of them Farmers of our County, assembled at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of taking measures to improve the agricultural interests of the county.

On motion of John Waddill, Jr., Esq., Henry Elliot, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. Robert B. Smith was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Elliot explained and enforced the object of the meeting, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred in being selected to preside.

On motion of John Evans, Esq., a Committee of six was appointed to draft a Constitution for the formation of a Society.—And the Chairman appointed John Evans, John L. Bethea, Daniel McDiarmid, W. T. Smith, Jas. W. Strange, Jas. Smith.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee, who, on retiring, called Edward Lee Winslow, Esq. to the Chair.

While the Committee were preparing their report, the Chairman submitted some observations, and was followed by Jonathan Evans, Esq. Jno. Waddill, Jr., Esq. addressed the meeting in a pointed and forcible manner, detailing his experience in his farming operations: gave an illustration of the advantages arising from the judicious use of proper manure. He is the owner of the right to use the "Bommer Patent" for making manure in the County of Cumberland. He has sold a number of these rights. One gentleman purchased $3 worth of the ingredients used, and applied the manure made to one acre of the poorest sand-hill land, and raised on that acre 250 bushels of the best kind of potatoes.

Mr. Waddill offered to dispose of the right for a small sum.

His remarks called forth the applause of the meeting.

The Committee appointed to draft the Constitution being ready to report, John Evans, Esq. read the Report.

The meeting concluded to pass on each article of the Constitution, and it was thus read by Henry Elliot, Esq., accompanying the reading with appropriate explanations. The Constitution was then adopted.

The Society is called the Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

On motion, it was resolved that the officers be now elected. Whereupon, the following were elected:

DR. BENJAMIN ROBINSON, President.
HENRY ELLIOT,
DANIEL MCDIARMID, } Vice Presidents.
JONATHAN EVANS, Esqs.
JAS. W. STRANGE, Esq., Secretary.
Mr. WM. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—O. W. Pegram, Col. A. S. McNeill, John L. Bethea, Esq., Alex'r Morrison, John Harrington, Duncan McLauchlin, Daniel Murphy, James A. Byrne, John Evans, John Waddill, Jr., Esq., James Smith, John Elliot.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to select some one to deliver an Address before the Society.

The Chairman appointed W. T. Smith, Jas. W. Strange, D. McDiarmid.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
HENRY ELLIOT, Ch'n.
R. B. SMITH, Sec'y.

The Constitution provides, (besides as explained in the proceedings above,) that the Executive Committee shall make arrangements for meetings of the Society, correspond with other associations, &c. That the Society shall meet at least once a year, viz: on the Wednesday of December County Court. Special meetings may be called by the President. That any person may become a member by paying $1; (and the list for that purpose is left at the Book Store of E. J. Hale & Son.) That the Members shall be formed into smaller associations, called "Farmers' Clubs," each of which shall keep a record of its proceedings, and report to every annual meeting all such facts as may be deemed of importance to the general interests of Agriculture.

DIED,

On the 20th ult., at Alveston, Halifax county, the residence of Thomas P. Burgwyn, Esq., DONALD, son of Rev. Cameron F. McRae, in the 3d year of his age.

At the residence of Dr. John S. Richardson, near Prospect Hall, on the night of the 28th February, Rev. SAMUEL N. RICHARDSON, aged 80 years and 8 months. The subject of this obituary notice was for more than fifty years an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, and an active and zealous servant of his Lord and Master. Those who knew him best, loved him most. The pen is not necessary, neither is the chisel requisite to perpetuate his memory. Virtue has its own reward, and he who lived to do good, dying, will not be forgotten. Thou art ours no more, blest object of the heart's purest affection! save in the force of thy example. Farewell! "Death is not an eternal sleep."

☞ Wilmington Chronicle please copy.

In this vicinity, on the 8th ult., Mr. ELIAS POPE, aged about 33 years.

In Chatham county, on the 16th ult., EVANDER BROOKS, in the 28th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 11.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	9½ a 10
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	a 10	Molasses,	24 a 27
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	10 a 11	Oats,	50 a 60
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	13 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5½ a 6¼	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50
Flaxseed,	a 1 40	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	42 a 45
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 to 8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 19 to 20 "

No change in our market. No Cotton sold since the arrival of the Pacific.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 10 to 11. Corn 71. Baltimore Flour 5 25 to 6 00. Lard 10. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50 to 12 00, Wide 7 50, Scantling 6 00. Shipping Timber 10 00; prime Mill 7 00 to 8 25, ordinary 5 00 to 6 50, inferior 3 50 to 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 00 to 2 05, Hard 1 30. Spirits 28.

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have received, in part, and by the 20th instant expect to have in Store, their entire stock of SPRING GOODS, embracing almost every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Also, 8,000 pr. SHOES, assorted;
85 Cases Angola, Silk and Fur HATS;
190 doz. Palm Leaf, Leghorn, & Panama Hats;
Straw and Florence Bonnets, a large stock;
Umbrellas & Parasols; Buttons, Combs, etc., etc.
Sheetings and Yarns always on hand, at lowest Factory prices.
Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine. H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 11, 1851. 62-8w

MAIL CONTRACTS.

See the Proposals for Contracts for carrying the Mail in North Carolina, published in the Supplement accompanying this week's paper.

Postscript.

We regret to learn that a telegraphic despatch has been received in this place, stating that the Bridge over the Roanoke at Gaston has been carried away by the freshet.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 5—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Wm M Jessup, A S Brown, G Makepeace, D McNutt, D M Rogers, E W Willkings, T S Lutterloh, A D Toomer, Blum & Son, W D Watson, Dr F J Kron, R C Douthett, T Garrett, C Lutterloh, Jr, B Durnell, H & E J Lilly, Cross Creek Manuf Co, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, Lemon & Butler, D & W McLaurin, Hon E Deberry, W & J T Andrews, J V Stanton, L E Carr, M McKinnon, R Little, J & T Waddill, E Fuller, J H & J Martine, Hall & Hall, D Lewis, Hall, Sackett & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co.

March 10—Steamer Rowan, with boats Odd Fellow and M Crosly in tow, with 300 tons merchandize for this place and the interior. Particulars next week.

March 5—Steamer Chatham, with goods for L F Carr, Rev A Smedes, C Banks, M & A Waldaner, B I Howze, J Hutchings, M Greentree & Co, H Wilkinson, W Newlin, Rev J W Tucker, D Callahan, J Bryant, J D Williams, J Tew, J Hawley, Hall, Sackett & Co, J Autry, J E Williams, H Simpson, M McKinnon, Dr F J Kron, J Stewart, A Stewart. Passengers—Messrs. Lilly, Hardin, Marsh, McLean, G Gillespie, Freeman, Evans, Holmes, Miller, Powers, W Moffatt, Miss Curtis, E Moffatt, A Myers and son, Mrs Mahony, Miss Rothwell, Mr McNatt, and Rev Mr Barringer.

March 7—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for Potter & Ogden, Reinhardt, Hix & Co, Brown & Haynes, W A Lash, J C Thomson, S Perry, J H & J Martine, Union Manuf Co, Geo Brandt, J & J M Worth, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, J Caldwell & Son, E L & J A Pemberton, Woollen & Elliot, Hunt & Wiggins, H C Luther, Boger & Maxwell, B Harrison, Jenkins & Roberts, Carr & Watson, Dr A D Lindley, W F Horne, J F Boyd, Mark Russell, L F Carr, Blocker & Bullard, W H Gainey, Hall, Sackett & Co, B I Howze, D McNatt, Rev A Smedes, P F Babbitt, G Lander, Snow Camp Co, B Rose & Son, R Gray, Summerell & Powe, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R & J Sloan, J G Cairns, C McMillan, J B Walton, H L Myrover & Co, Earnhardt & Moss, J & B G Worth, I Dodd, Jones & Nicholson, C T Haigh & Son, J H Hawley, J F Chambers & Co, J M Green, T J Johnson & Co, and others.

March 7.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for W Murphy & Co, T C Pfohl, J McRorie, R Murphy, N Vogler, J S McCubbins, Hauser & Wilson, J G & T B Lash, B Clegg, Dr A H Lindley, Brown, Finley & Co, G & D B Hubbard, Cook & Johnson, R Johnson, Geo McNeill, S T Hawley & Son, Cook & Taylor, S Boon, J Kyle, S W Tillinghast & Co, C Lutterloh, H Branson & Son, D Gee, G Deming, E J Hale & Son, J & T Waddill, N K McDuffie, Rockfish Co, J C Thompson, S J Hinsdale, J D Williams, A A McKethan, D McNeill, R M Orrell, E W Willkings, N Strickland.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28.—Brigs J. Nickerson from Charleston, Buena Vista from New York; Schrs. John Potts Brown and James G. King from Charleston, H. Westcott from N. York. March 1.—Brig Marine from Liverpool; Schr. Phenix from Boston. 2.—Schr. Boston from Savannah. 3.—Schrs. Elouise from New York, Geo. Hoffman from Philadelphia. 4.—Schrs. R. W. Brown and Lamartine from N. York; Brig Annawon from Havana. 6.—Brigs John Dawson from New York, Wm. F. Safford from Charleston.

POTATOES.

25 BBLS. Northern Yellow, for Planting.
10 " " Mercer.
Just received and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil,
Imperial and Paris Green,
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting,
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow,
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.
In Store and for sale by COOK & JOHNSON.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

The Simpson Trial,
Second Edition, (corrected,)

JUST RECEIVED. Price at retail, 25 cents in paper binding, 40 in cloth, and 50 in law sheep. Wholesale dealers supplied at liberal discounts.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 10.

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Cumberland, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 21st day of March, the improved LOT on Person street, formerly occupied by A. C. Simpson as a Carriage and Coach Manufactory.

Also, one hundred acres of Pine Land, about four miles from town, near the lands of Mr. Jona. Hatalson and others.

The sale will be made at the Market House, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: Ninety days, for approved paper negotiable at Bank.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Commissioner.
March 10, 1851. 62-2w

FOR SALE,

A GOOD HARNESS HORSE, and a two-horse Wagon. Apply to T. J. JOHNSON.
March 8. 62-3w

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,
Arey's Row, Gillespie street,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:
Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh Butter and Eggs generally on hand, and other Family articles.
R. MITCHELL.
March 8, 1851. 62-3m

☞The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McNABB, BRUCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ROBT. McNABB, [Seal.]
S. C. BRUCE, [Seal.]
JNO. C. JACKSON, [Seal.]
Carthage, Moore co., March 6, 1851. 62-4w

FOR SALE.

A FEW SHARES of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock. For information, apply at this Office.
March 8, 1851. 62-3w

LAW BOOKS LOST.

ON the 11th of April last, during the Plank Road meeting, a small bundle was left at the Fayetteville Hotel, containing Vol. 5 Iredell's Equity, and Vol. 9 Iredell's Law Reports. The parcel was probably taken by mistake by some person then in the crowded Hotel. It is believed to have had the name of Col. Jas. L. Gaines written on the wrapper. Any information in regard to it will be thankfully received by E. J. Hale & Son.
March 8, 1851. 62-3w

Fire Insurance.

THE Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

1 dozen American Flower Garden Directory, for sale.

THIS Book is said by Downing to be the best work of the kind ever published. It gives monthly directions for the Garden, Hot and Green House, and the treatment of each Plant, with descriptions of the most desirable. Every one who *cultivates* a single rose should have this work, as it is useless to buy plants without we know something of their habits and quality.
C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan street.
March 7, 1851. 62tf

Dr. D. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

WILL be in Fayetteville on the 3d April next, to attend to his profession. He will take a room at Mrs. Johnson's Boarding House, where he will remain 12 or 15 days. Charges will be moderate. All work warranted.
March 8, 1851. 62-3w

Copartnership Formed.

The undersigned have entered into Partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the
Saddle & Harness Making Business
In all its branches; and from their long experience, they hope they will not fail to give entire satisfaction to all those who may patronize them.
GEORGE W. McDONALD.
HIRAM WHALEY.
March 10, 1851. 62 3w

☞ Geo. W. McDonald requests all having Notes or Accounts against him to have as early a settlement as practicable; and all indebted to him, either by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to settle up immediately.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Peter Campbell, and others, heirs at Law of the late James Watson, *vs.* John Evans, and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera, and wife Mary.
Petition for sale of land for the purpose of Partition.

IT having been made to appear before me that John Evans and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera and wife Mary, are non-residents of this State: publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non-residents of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1851, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1850.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 10, 1851. 62-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Clerk & Master's Office, March 10, 1851.
Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, *vs.* John McNeill, Janet A. McNeill, Martin McNeill, Sarah Shaw, Henry Atkins and wife Flora.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing that Sarah Shaw and Henry Atkins and wife Flora are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that the said Sarah and Henry Atkins and wife Flora do make their personal appearance at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D 1850.
62-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

From the Evening Mirror, N. York, Oct. 21, 1848.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

We are not much in the habit of taking or puffing medicines, though we had rather write about them than swallow them, any day. But this Balsam of Wild Cherry is so near one of Nature's own pure preparations, and has effected such extraordinary cures under our immediate knowledge, that we are bound in justice and truth to chronicle its virtues, and publish them to the world. We have neither time nor room to report the particulars of a cure it has effected for one of the compositors in the office of the Mirror; and we can only refer those afflicted with Coughs and Lung Complaints, to directions and certificates.

Washington, North Carolina.
Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: "Mr. Hervey Hill, whose certificate is given below, is one of our most respectable farmers, and his wife now enjoys good health. Very respectfully, yours,
"WM. A. SHAW, M. D."

Beaufort County, North Carolina,
Chocowinity, near Washington, Aug. 12, 1847.
The undersigned, feeling grateful for the relief afforded by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, deems that it is but an act of justice to say, that but for the use of that valuable remedy, his wife, long afflicted with what she and all others considered Consumption, would have probably been, ere this, in her grave. But all the dangerous and unpleasant symptoms have been removed by the use of a few bottles, and she now attends to her daily avocations as usual.
HERVEY HILL.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.
Always signed I. BUTTS, if genuine.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and Druggists everywhere.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.
JAMES F. MARSH.
Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

GAINES & RICHES,
Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate
PIANO FORTES,
to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.
April 30, 1850. 17-yi

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged: and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!
BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?
A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smokehouses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W Jones Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 19 1849 54tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.

Also, on my own account, 50 Hhds. prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-tf

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of *Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.*

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook & Taylor's, Hay st.

J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

EXCELSIOR.
Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851. 58-3m

Important to Mill Owners.
Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls. fresh Mullets, a splendid article.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the provisions of an act passed at the late Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, will be opened on Tuesday, the 25th day of February instant, at the following places, under the direction of the following persons. The Capital Stock provided by the Charter is $125,000, and the Company may be organized when $20,000 shall have been subscribed. Shares of $50 each. $1 on each Share to be paid at the time of subscribing. The subscriptions to be made on the understanding that the nearest and most practicable route is to be adopted to Centre, by or near Little's Mills.

At Fayetteville, under the direction of Henry Lilly, Edward J. Hale, James G. Cook, Aug. W. Steel, H. L. Myrover, Beverly Rose, and Thos. Waddill.

In the county of Richmond, under the direction of Isham A. Dumas, Thos. Little, Gen. Alfred Dockery, P. M. Powell, Walter L. Steele, R. S. McDonald, P. Stanback, and James D. Pemberton.

In the county of Montgomery, under the direction of James L. Gaines, Martin Rush, Samuel H. Christian, S. V. Simons, R. Bowdon, Gaston Deberry.

In the county of Stanly, under the direction of Wm. Wall, F. J. Kron, Wm. S. Pemberton, M. T. Waddill, Eben Hearne, Wm. Watkins.

In the county of Anson, under the direction of Stephen W. Cole, C. C. Watkins, Wm. G. Smith, David Carpenter.

HENRY LILLY.
E. J. HALE.
JAMES G. COOK.
AUG. W. STEEL.
H. L. MYROVER.
BEVERLY ROSE.
THOS. WADDILL.

Feb'y 1, 1851. 57tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

FALL, 1850.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say, please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

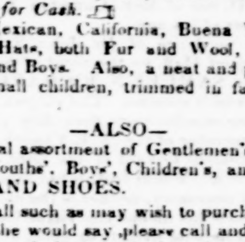
JOHN C. THOMSON, Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf



LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally can be accommodated on reasonable terms with Horses, Buggies, and other vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons, that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor Richard Stirling and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.

Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.

Mrs. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on the 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

☞ Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—

Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D. D., } Union Theo-
" Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., } logical Semi-
" F. L. Sampson, D. D., } nary.
" B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D. D., President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C.

Jan'y 1851. 54-9w

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Superior Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

Feb'y 15, 1851. 59-1m

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

CANDY,
At $12 50 per 100 Pounds.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others in the South to my GREAT VARIETY of

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Oils, Cordials, Cigars, &c.

My Candy being made by the STEAM PROCESS, I can warrant its keeping in any climate. Having facilities for manufacturing Fifteen Hundred Pounds per day enables me to offer STEAM CANDY at the above low prices.

☞ List of Articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Goods shipped free of charge.

JOSEPH R. MANN, No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 58-10w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome, Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.
OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.
At Wholesale and Retail.
F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO., 11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

HENRIETTA LINE OF
Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street, New York, have constantly on hand, the most extensive assortment of the best and latest Improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine, or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer, or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

GUANO.—We are in daily expectation of arrivals of Peruvian Guano. Those wishing to order, will do well to do so at the earliest moment.

A. B ALLEN & CO., New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water st.

Jan'y 15, 1851. 55-9wpd

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

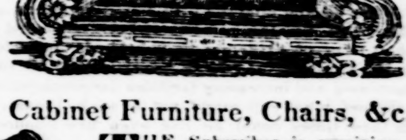
T. W. BETTON, 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

[12-ypd]

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

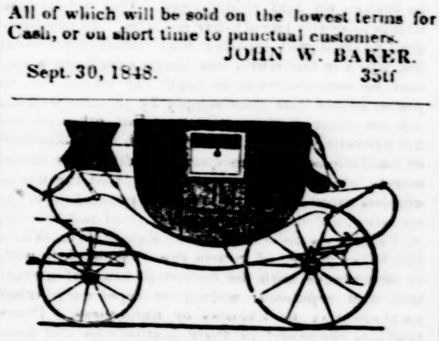
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,
GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Jona. Evans, Esq., }
Rev. E. McNair, }

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
(*Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.*)
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
AND DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made, OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' Dress Goods

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT. }
O. S. BALDWIN. } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55 y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-Y

J. E. TOOMER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb'y 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,
Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49-tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,
135 *Front Street*, near Maiden Lane, NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,
No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece or Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern Stocks.*

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., February 1851. 57-t15pd

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FAYETTEVILL
Book-Binde

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAS informs the citizens of the pla opened a NEW BOOK-BINDE Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, A where he is ready to execute any from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bo plain, in several kinds of leather, &

Jan'y 7, 1851.

MUSIC BOOK

CARMINA SACRA; Boston Aca tian Melodies; Bradbury's Sa Melodies; Bradbury's Alpine Gl Christian Minstrel; The Harmonist Harmony; Instruction Book for the tar; Mason's Sacred Harp, &c. &

E. J. HAL

Dec. 16, 1850.

NEW GOOD

THE Subscribers are now recei of their SECOND importation this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutle Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Ca

S. W. TILLINGHA

Oct. 28.

LAWRENCE & COMP
Patent Improved Fles and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-h as a therapeutic agent, when human body, is well known to ever paid the least attention to the healthy action of the Skin. For sa

S. J. HI

Oct. 1, 1850.

NOTICE.—All Acco

the Merchants' Steamboat Compan up to the 15th inst., must be promp undersigned, as much time cannot b collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL,

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851

LAW NOTIC

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has tak on Anderson street, nearly opp etteville Hotel. He will attend to of claims and law business genera cially to the taking of accounts of ministrators, guardians and partner or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851.

CLOTHING.

IN addition to our former Stock received an assortment of Dre Coats, Vests, Cloaks, and Overcoa be sold at our usual low prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAS

Dec 16, 1850.

THIS SIDE U
THE Subscribe

respectfully announce t and patrons of Sampso counties, that he has on hand a lar fully selected assortment of

Boots and Sh

of every variety, for Winter wear, stantly receiving from the North, ne his line, necessary to make his asso plete. Ladies and Gentlemen are solicited to call and examine. He hand, at all times for sale, the best a and Upper Leather, Linings, Bo Nails, &c., &c., which he offers o commodating terms.

He still occupies his old stand, ne G. W. Atkins & Co., and opposite House, where he is prepared to execu with neatness and despatch; at the tenders his thanks for past favors a close application to business to mer ance of the same.

DAVID D. CA

Dec. 11, 1850. 50

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S Magazine; Internati Mahan's Civil Engineering; P Gilders Companion; Kaufman's Civil La Pocket Almanac; The Daltons; Mothe pense; Whipple's Bridge Building, & variety of School Books, just received

E. J. HALE

Feb'y 3, 1851.

I HAVE just received from Ne Fall and Winter STO GOODS, consisting of a general as Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &

I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or Produce.

N. KI
10 miles North of F

Oct. 28, 1850.

NOTICE TO TRAVELL
Great Mail L
FROM PETERSBURG TO BALTIM

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, & W

HOUR of departure from Petersb at 5 o'clock A. M.

Fare through to Baltimore, $7 50 class passengers, $5 50.

Fare through to Washington, $6 50 class passengers, $4 50.

N. B. For the information of the pu deemed proper to state that there are daily lines from Washington to Philade first leaving Washington at 6 A. M Philadelphia by 3 o'clock P. M.; the sec ing Washington at 9 A. M., reaches Ph at 6 P. M.; and the last, (being the grea above described,) which leaves Wash P. M. and Baltimore at 9 P. M., arrive delphia in the course of the night, an for the early morning line, which reac York on the following morning. Th therefore, under these arrangements, ha vantage of being in Philadelphia in 20 h the time of his leaving Petersburg; or sires, may remain in Washington durin ternoon and night of his arrival, and be delphia next day to dinner, or may tra ness in Washington until 9 A. M. next yet arrive in Philadelphia at an early ho evening.

THOS. DODAME
Sup't R. & P

Office Rich'd & Petersburg R. R. Co.,
January 24, 1851.

FIFTY DOLLARS REW

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan ston county, on the 8th of Janua NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephe about 25 years of age, stout built, of d plexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. S about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs. complexion, speaks very slow when spo

Said Negroes were raised by Elizab of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for the hension and confinement in any jail so th them, or $25 for either; and an additio will be given for proof sufficient to con white person of harboring said Negroe

R. F. MUR

Jan'y 24, 1851.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Sheller variety of Ploughs and Plough fixt sale by J. & T. WAD

Jan. 4.

NEGROES WANTE

CASH paid for likely young Negroe cation is made soon.

J. & T. WAD

Sept. 10, 1850.

NEGROES WANTE

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for al young NEGROES, male and fema the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be see time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNS

Nov. 18, 1850.

[VOL. XXX

PRINTE
BY J. B
DWARD J.
EDITORS AN

$2 00 per annu
$2 50 if paid d
scription; or $3
expired.

ADVERTISEMEN
square for the first
ceeding publication.
state the number of
l be continued till f
ly.
☞ Letters to the E

Fire In

THE Ætna Insura having paid the Law of the late I gency in Fayettevill e undersigned, who Insurance on Build own or in any part c ation, description o The ÆTNA COM n about 30 years. he Hon. Thos. K. B he still holds tha t Directors are stil rs of the Board. I highest character ement, and for the er adjusted its losse

March 10, 1851.

dozen Amer
den Direc

THIS Book is sai work of the ki onthly directions fo ouse, and the treat riptions of the mos ificates a single re is useless to buy pl ing of their habits

C. LUT

March 7, 1851.

r. D. GILCHR

WILL be in next, to atte ke a room at Mrs here he will remai ll be moderate.

March 8, 1851.

Copartne

The u entered in e purpose of carry addle & Harn all its branches; a ey hope they will n to all those wh

GE
HI

March 10, 1851.

☞ Geo. W. M oles or Accounts tlement as practi her by Note or A to settle up imm

PO

25 BBLS. N
10 "

Just received and

March 10, 1851.

1000

Imperial an
Spanish Br
Winter Gre
Litharge an

In Store and for

March 10, 1851

The S
Second E

JUST RECEIV in paper bind heep. Wholesale ounts.

March 10.

Valuable R

PURSUANT Pleas and ounty of Cumbe Public Sale, on he improved LOT upied by A. C. S Manufactory.

Also, one hund our miles from to Jaralson and oth The sale will b 2 o'clock M.

Terms: Ninety iable at Bank.

J. G.

March 10, 185

STATE O
CUMB

Peter Campbell, late James W Catharine, and

Petition for sale o

IT having bee John Evans Avera and wife State: publication ct of Assembly, esidents of the hey be and app Court of Equity Cumberland, at on the 6th Mon March, 1851, the demur, to the sa will be taken pro to them.

Witness, A. A our said Court o day after the 4t 1850. AR

March 10, 18

STATE
CUM

Clerk & M
Janet McNeill,
McNeill, Jan
Sarah Shaw,

IT appearing kins and w this State: It is Henry Atkins a sonal appearanc Equity, to be he at the Court H on the 6th Mon next, then and to the said Petit confessed, and d

Witness, Arc ter of our said C Monday after t D. 1850.

62-6w]